هكذا من الاصل

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, overcast skies and rain showers. Temp. 2-5 (36-41). Sunday, chilly, rain showers. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy with sleet or snow showers. Temp. 2-4 (36-39). Sunday, similar. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Saturday, overcast. Temp. 6-17 (43-63). NEW YORK: Saturday, fair. Temp. —12—8 (10-18).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.75 Din	Iceland	150 I Kr	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr	Israel	I.E14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh	Kenya	Sh. 6.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	L.L2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Dm. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	25 L.Fr	Turkey	T.L 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Macao	2.75 Esc.	U.S. Mil (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	3.00 Dir	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,858 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10-11, 1979 Established 1887

Israel Sets Plan On Self-Rule in Arab Territories

By Paul Hofmann

JERUSALEM, Feb. 9 (NYT) — A committee of high government officials announced tonight that it had completed a set of recommendations for the proposed autonomy of the Israeli-occupied territories.

The document is due to be considered by the Cabinet, but no date has been set. Details made public by Israel's broadcasting system tonight appeared to confirm earlier leaks indicating that the armed forces intend to retain control over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The two areas, conquered by Israel in the 1967 war, have a combined Arab population of more than 1 million.

Under the "framework for peace" between Egypt and Israel that was negotiated at the summit meeting at Camp David, Md., in September, a self-governing authority, or administrative council, is to be set up in the West Bank and Gaza.

Tonight's broadcast said that the committee, composed of directors-general of various ministries, agreed on the basic principle that the proposed Arab self-rule should apply to residents and not to land. Israel would continue to oversee the sources of water in the arid regions, but would attempt to establish a joint agency for water resources together with Arab representatives. The broadcast said that similar joint bodies were envisaged to handle other matters.

Other recommendations formulated by the government committee, according to the broadcast:

- The source of authority for the autonomy will continue to be the Israeli Army.
- The military government will remain and the Israeli Army will be relocated in bases agreed upon by negotiation. The army will continue carrying out training activities in the territories.
- The self-governing authority will have its own police force, but the Israeli Army and security forces will continue to be responsible for internal security.
- Israel will exercise sovereignty over state-owned land, about one-fifth of the surface of the occupied territories. Settlement activities by Israelis will be permitted.
- Free movement between Israel and the territories will continue. The self-governing authority will be allowed to impose direct taxes, but no customs duties. It will not be allowed to issue money or passports. Residents will continue to use Jordanian or Israeli passports.

Diplomats here commented that the committee's recommendations made it plain that Israel wanted to avoid any feature of Arab self-rule that would even faintly suggest an independent Arab "entity" or the beginning of a Palestinian state.

Tax Agreement By U.S., France Goes to Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (IHT) — The White House today sent the Senate a U.S.-French protocol designed to protect U.S. citizens living in France from double taxation.

The protocol, signed by both governments last November, was drawn up after the French government adopted legislation that would tax the worldwide income of U.S. citizens living in France. Previously, the French government had taxed only income earned in France.

Since the United States already taxes the total income of its citizens no matter where they live, the new protocol will determine how much tax each government will get on specific items of income. Income received by U.S. citizens in France from U.S. investments and pensions will be most affected.

The protocol and a new tax treaty on gift and estate taxes will go to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is expected to approve the documents around midyear. The treaty and protocol must then be passed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate to take effect.

Ayatollah Khomeini's premier, Mehdi Bazargan, addresses supporters at Tehran University.

Union Leaders Rejected 3-1 in Vote

U.K. Auto Workers Bar Strike Bid

LONDON, Feb. 9 (UPI) — The 100,000 workers of the state-owned British Leyland automotive company, rejecting an all-out strike call by their union officials, have voted by a 3-to-1 majority not to plunge the country's biggest car manufacturer into a total shutdown next week, returns showed today.

Officials had warned that the company could not survive such a shutdown. The walkout was threatened over the company's refusal to pay a productivity bonus of £10 ($20) a week because production had not improved.

In another piece of good news for a country shaken by weeks of strikes, the National Water Council announced that it has agreed on a pay settlement with 33,000 water and sewerage workers, heading off the threat of a strike.

The agreement gave the workers an average pay increase of £12 ($24) a week, equal to 15.95 percent. This is nearly double the 8.8-percent limit set by Prime Minister James Callaghan. But Water Council officials said part of it was a "self-financing productivity deal" and that, therefore, it did not breach the government's rules.

But, indicating no general letup otherwise in Britain's worst industrial turmoil in recent years, unions representing the country's 1.5 million public service workers hardened strike action against hospitals, schools, ambulance services and cemeteries.

They did so in defiance of a warning by Mr. Callaghan yesterday that the government already is "scraping the barrel" to offer them 8.8-percent pay hikes and that "you cannot get more out of the bank than is in it." The public service unions are demanding 40-percent pay boosts to give them an average weekly minimum of £60 ($120).

They threatened to disrupt referendum votes in Scotland and Wales March 1 on plans to give the two countries limited home rule. They said they would do so by closing schools and other buildings where voting will take place.

The crisis at British Leyland, which builds Jaguar, Triumph, Rover, Austin and Morris cars and is one of Britain's biggest exporters, erupted Monday when union officials voted overwhelmingly for a walkout to protest the company's refusal to pay the production bonuses.

The 19,000 workers at the company's biggest plant at Longbridge, near Birmingham, voted Wednesday to strike and walked off the job at once, closing the plant.

But meetings at the other 33 British Leyland plants showed a two-thirds majority against striking. That left the Longbridge workers out on a limb. But company officials said that, if they remained on strike, they would soon disrupt and then cause probable shutdowns at most of the other plants because of lack of engines and components built at Longbridge.

Mr. Callaghan said he did not know if the government would sur-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

To Strikes, Economic Ills

Neither Party in Britain Seen With Sure Solution

By Joseph Fitchett

LONDON, Feb. 9 (IHT) — Although the confrontation between trade union unions and the Labor government threatens to defeat Prime Minister James Callaghan in the national elections later this year, analysts here avoid predicting certain victory for Margaret Thatcher's Conservative party, largely because it is clear that neither party has a sure solution for the problems of trade union power and the economic ills underlying the labor unrest.

The strikes' immediate political impact could be seen this week in opinion polls, which showed the Labor party trailing nearly 20 points behind the Conservatives — the present government's worst rating. Mr. Callaghan's personal popularity slumped to 30 percent.

In this swing away from the Labor party, the polls for the first time rated industrial disputes as the main issue facing Britain. Previous polls showed either prices or unemployment as the top concern.

How to confront the growing power of trade unions in Britain is the issue for most people.

Conservative Party analysts say that a public opinion backlash has started not only against the unions, but also against the socialist doctrines which have dominated postwar Britain. Labor commentators, who acknowledge the unions' "massive power," say that the problem is that it tends to be wielded negatively.

"We have always been very good at stopping anything we don't like, but not at starting anything," Len Murray, head of Britain's main union body, the Trades Union Congress (TUC), has said.

The power of Britain's unions — which include nearly half of the working population — has grown with recent legislation authorizing closed union shops and greater

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Says U.S., Britain Renege on Commitment

Smith Urges New Rhodesia Peace Talks

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 9 (NYT) — Prime Minister Ian Smith challenged the United States and Britain yesterday to convene a new Rhodesia peace conference and said that their failure to do so would prove that the two governments were "kowtowing" to the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance.

Mr. Smith accused the two governments of reneging on a commitment for a conference which he said he had received during his Washington visit four months ago. And he described as "window-dressing" the hopes for an eventual peaceful settlement that British and U.S. officials expressed after discussing the issue in Washington last weekend. He said that the officials' main concern appeared to be the avoidance of any initiative that might alienate Africa's militant black states.

"I believe it's a bluff, the same as they have been bluffing us for months, if not years now," Mr. Smith said in an interview. "I hope I am wrong. We want a conference. We think it will help us to bring back peace to our country, and anybody who does not want to bring back peace and normality to Rhodesia must be mad."

Mr. Smith, 59, looking rested after a brief vacation on his cattle ranch, spoke for 45 minutes about the need for peace talks and the prospects for his own "internal" accord with moderate black leaders. The interview took place in black leaders. The interview took place in the context of last week's white referendum, which formula for limited black majority rule with elaborate safeguards for whites. The prime minister made these main points:

- He described black guerrilla leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo as "dubious characters," but said that his "personal likes and dislikes" would be no impediment at a peace conference. He was not specific, but he implied that he would offer concessions at a parley. "If anybody can indicate to me an avenue to use which may help bring peace to my country, then I'm interested," he said.
- He indicated that he will not quit the government after the one-man, one-vote elections scheduled to begin April 20 unless the United States and Britain support the black-led coalition that emerges. Implying that he will take one of the cabinet seats reserved for whites, he said, "I honestly and sincerely wish to retire from politics, but it's always been conditioned on the fact that we get a settlement because otherwise I will be walking out in the middle of the operation."
- He said that the United States and Britain appeared to be "trying to duck" an invitation to send observers to monitor the fairness of the April vote as part of their policy of "appeasing" the Patriotic Front. He added that "you could probably make a case" for recognition of the internal accord, even if guerrilla intimidation reduced black voter turnout to as little as 20 percent, although efforts will be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

TWA to Halt N.Y.-Geneva Daily Flights

GENEVA, Feb. 9 (NYT) — Trans-World Airlines announced today that it is halting its flights between New York and Geneva at the end of April. The action will leave this city unserved by a scheduled U.S. airline.

The daily TWA flight in each direction between New York and Geneva is now the only scheduled passenger service by a U.S. airline between the United States and Switzerland. However, another U.S. carrier, National Airlines, is due to start a service between Miami and Zurich, Switzerland's largest city, in May.

"We are losing almost $5 million a year on the New York-Geneva segment," Edward Carroll, TWA general manager for Switzerland, said.

Fighting Lasts an Hour

Iran Unit Launches Attack on Air Base

TEHRAN, Feb. 9 (UPI) — Elite Iranian Army troops loyal to the shah opened fire tonight on a large air force base in Tehran where airmen who had declared their allegiance to the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini are based.

Tens of thousands of residents awakened by the crackle of automatic weapons fire ignored the midnight curfew and poured into the streets to converge on Khomeini's home and on Farahabad Air Force base in East Tehran.

The shooting at the base lasted for more than one hour but died down abruptly after thousands of Khomeini supporters surrounded the base and staged a sit-down to protect the airmen inside, witnesses said.

Fearing that the shooting signaled the start of a military coup, thousands of other Khomeini loyalists converged on his home in Tehran and formed a "human barrier" to protect the ayatollah in case of an attempt on his life.

Two Reported Killed

Witnesses said troops trying to enforce the curfew fired on the huge crowds, hitting at least five persons. The witnesses said they thought at least two persons were killed, including an elderly man trampled underfoot when the troops opened fire.

There were no immediate reports of casualties at the air base.

Other witnesses reported heavy tank movements in the capital but said these forces had not joined in the firing.

The attack was launched by the Imperial Guards, the brigade known for its loyalty to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who was forced to leave Iran Jan. 16 after a year of riots against his rule directed by Ayatollah Khomeini from exile.

Witnesses said ambulances were seen leaving the base but one said, "There are no reports yet of casualties."

Residents said the attack appeared to be directed against the several hundred airmen who joined a march by 1.5 million persons in support of Ayatollah Khomeini, the Shiite leader who has vowed to overthrow the government of Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar and replace it with his own Islamic government.

It took place after a group of airmen watching a television newsreel on Khomeini became emotional, raised shouts of "Salute to Khomeini" and were joined by other airmen, witnesses said.

They said the attack was made from outside the base. It was not clear why the tanks were moved.

Earlier today, Mehdi Bazargan, the man named by Ayatollah Khomeini to be the "premier" of his Islamic cabinet, which rivals Mr. Bakhtiar's government, outlined a six-point program to take over Iran.

However, Mr. Bazargan told 100,000 cheering supporters that a number of pro-shah generals still did not support him or Khomeini.

"Do not expect miracles from me too soon," said Mr. Bazargan, a 73-year-old former oil executive.

"This is a very weak donkey I am riding and we have a long way to go," he said in an address from the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Embassy Role Investigated

Funds for Shah Rallies In U.S. in '77 Probed

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP) — U.S. Justice Department investigators have uncovered documents said to link the Iranian Embassy to the transfer of millions of dollars into the United States to pay for the pro-shah demonstrations that erupted in violence here in November, 1977, U.S. and Iranian sources have disclosed.

The documents, including bank records, are being presented to a grand jury in Chicago that is investigating possible violations of laws on exchange control and foreign-agent registration, the sources said. The probe reportedly centers on payments to U.S. citizens and Iranians in the demonstrations.

Iran's embattled ambassador to the United States, Ardeshir Zahedi, and his chief aides possess diplomatic immunity and could not be charged by the grand jury. But the line of investigation pursued by the Justice Department suggests that some Iranian diplomats could be listed by the grand jury as unindicted co-conspirators, according to sources close to the investigation.

The White House, acting through the State Department, has expressed concern to the Justice Department over the possible impact on U.S.-Iranian ties of the politically explosive investigation, according to these sources, who say they feel that national-security grounds may be invoked in an effort to block the case from coming into open court.

One administration concern is reported to be that a trial could expose sensitive information on links between the shah's secret police, SAVAK, and the CIA. Iranian diplomats who have broken with the shah and Mr. Zahedi claim that the embassy is staffed by SAVAK agents.

The State Department acknowledged yesterday that it had been consulted by the Justice Department on the Chicago grand-jury investigation, but would offer no additional comment.

Although the focus of the grand-jury hearing appears to be elsewhere, the Justice Department has probed the activities of an Iranian-funded, New York-based foundation represented by William Rogers, who served as secretary of state in the Nixon administration, U.S. and Iranian sources said.

Mr. Rogers is a director of the Pahlavi Foundation. He said yesterday that his New York law firm represents the foundation in its legal matters, but he declined to say whether the foundation had come under scrutiny in the Justice Department investigation. Any such scrutiny would have shown the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

'Outrageous,' Unrefuted by U.S.

Russia Said Bristling at Teng Remarks

By Craig Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (NYT) — Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin has complained to high-ranking U.S. officials that much of what Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping had to say during his U.S. visit was "outrageous," and should have been "refuted" by the Carter administration, an authoritative Western diplomat said today.

Mr. Kosygin's remarks, which the diplomat described as "unemotional and measured," were addressed to President Carter's Science and Technology adviser Dr. Frank Press, who met the Soviet government chief in the Kremlin Tuesday.

A diplomat noted that the Soviet government had made no official statement of protest against the Teng visit, which ended when the Chinese leader flew to Japan Monday. He added that Mr. Kosygin had said nothing to indicate whether the reception given Mr. Teng had altered plans by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to meet with Presidennt Carter this year.

But, he reported, "Kosygin characterized Teng's remarks [about the Soviet Union] as a declaration of war, and expressed disappointment and surprise the United States had not commented on or refuted them."

During his weeklong visit, the Chinese leader repeatedly said that the Soviet Union posed a threat to world peace, and called on the United States, Western Europe and Japan to act in concert with Peking to thwart Soviet "hegemonism."

The White House, apparently anticipating Soviet objections, noted during the visit that Washington and Peking had a "divergence of views" about what policy toward Moscow should be. The Soviet press complained that was not putting enough distance between the Carter administration and Mr. Teng, and Mr. Kosygin was apparently even more forceful in his Tuesday remarks.

"Kosygin was very critical of our failure to comment on 'outrageous' charges made by teng," a U.S. official said. "But we explained we don't muzzle our guests, and that our position had been clear from earlier speeches by the president and by the secretary of state."

U.S. and other Western diplomats here believe that the Soviet Union wants a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the United States soon, and will not allow pique over the Chinese leader's visit to interfere with that end.

Mr. Brezhnev had been expected to go to Washington last month to sign such a treaty, but after the Teng visit was scheduled, last-minute hitches developed in the drafting negotiations. Now, said a high-level Soviet insider the other day, "You've completely spoiled the atmosphere."

Strategic Concern

Much of the Soviet Union's concern about the effects of the new U.S.-Chinese relationship is strategic, not ideological. "We share several thousand miles of border with them," a Soviet journalist remarked the other day, "and it's always easy to find some idiot who will start shooting across it."

For strategic reasons, U.S. officials also have told the Russians that the United States does not intend to sell arms either to China or to the Soviet Union. But U.S. allies in Western Europe have already announced plans to let the Chinese buy British military aircraft and French antitank weapons for "defensive" purposes, and the Carter administration has told the Kremlin that Washington will not interfere

Unhappy With Farm Labor, Educated Chinese Riot in Shanghai

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Feb. 9 (WP) — Young people inflamed by the lack of response to their demands for city jobs instead of back-breaking farm work have been rioting in Shanghai, blocking trains and traffic and looting shops.

The Liberation Daily, a Shanghai newspaper, reported that this week 1,000 youths blocked a major intersection in China's largest city and surrounded an employment office, the most serious manifestation yet of a problem that could seriously undermine China's entire modernization program.

An estimated 10 million urban Chinese in their twenties and early thirties work in countryside jobs despite middle school and college educations that might entitle them to office assignments. The government in the last few years has attempted to take many of them off the farms, and has reduced their numbers from a peak of about 16 million in the early 1970s. But promises of eventually ending the farm assignments have apparently created widespread hopes for more city jobs at a time when Chinese industrial and urban development is far from being able to provide them.

"We cannot now solve all the problems at once encountered by educated youth," another Shanghai newspaper said recently. "Nor can we immediately make proper arrangements for those educated youth who have been allowed to return to Shanghai from the countryside. Problems may be solved quickly or not so quickly."

Resentment among youth at delays in returning them to city assignments is expected to spread to their parents, who in Shanghai and other Chinese cities include technicians and scientists needed to lead the modernization of the economy. Government promises of a better deal for educated youth seem designed in part to win support for the new Chinese leadership from those urban parents. But many may now wonder if the government has carefully thought out the other social and economic changes it has announced in recent months.

'Vain Attempt'

The Liberation Daily said that the demonstrating youth has, "in a vain attempt to achieve personal goals, violated social orders. They blocked the streets with large crowds and tried to stop trains."

The newspaper printed complaints from many city residents alleging that some shops had been looted and an electrical store occupied for more than hour in an attempt to force the proprietor to donate electric bullhorns, useful for organizing future demonstrations.

Problem Held a Serious Threat To Modernization Program

The Shanghai report said that several hundred youths blocked the exits of the Shanghai municipal employment bureau and did not let bureau staff leave the building. Some youths barged in to demand changes in job assignment systems, according to one Shanghai resident.

In Shanghai, the enormous social problem of educated youth appears to have merged with the campaign for more democracy in China in a series of heretofore peaceful demonstrations and wall posters. The only other recent report of violence, related by diplomatic sources, concerned a woman allegedly shot in the hip by police during a worker demonstration.

Educated city youth first began to receive rural assignments in substantial numbers in the '60s, when the government wanted to control urban population, to help young people appreciate rural problems and to dampen the political activities of the Red Guards. It was also a period when the Chinese educational system had expanded beyond urban offices' capability to absorb all its graduates.

Many Chinese blamed late Chairman Mao Tse-tung for the "send-to-the-countryside" program. They rejoiced when the post-Mao government announced a program of rapid modernization that seemed to call for better use of educated people. But incidents in recent months have shown dissatisfaction with the pace of the new program.

In December, several young people assigned to Yunan in the southwest put up scores of posters in Peking saying that urban youth in that province had staged a strike to protest living conditions. A poster last month in the northern city of Sian said that 30 youths were on a hunger strike there because they were being moved to a rural area.

For the last 10 years, thousands of youths have returned to the cities without authorization, and have tried to live without wages or ration cards. Many have turned to crime. A Peking poster this month said that unemployment among such people had forced some young women into prostitution and men to "begging, gambling, theft and speculation."

Recent middle school graduates who pass a new national college entrance examination now escape assignment from farm work. But graduates who have been working in the countryside for several years have found that they are ill-prepared for the exam and that they have little time to study.

Disgruntled urban youth assigned to rural work have comprised a large portion of those attempting to cross the border into Hong Kong in the last several years. They also appear to have provided many of the recent wall posters demanding human rights, including the right to choose one's work assignment.

The poster campaign continues to receive official approval. A Canton broadcast this week announced a special rally to honor three young people who had been jailed in 1974 for putting up a well remembered poster calling for "socialist democracy." One of the poster writers at the rally denounced, however, "the fallacies of some people who describe the spirit of peoples democracy now surging up in China as demands for Western democracy, and who describe us as opponents of the Communist Party."

Mollification

Several recent official articles suggest that the Chinese government is attempting to mollify educated youth by finding them jobs in the countryside that require less physical labor — even if they cannot reassigned to big cities, with better educational opportunities, entertainments and food supplies.

The Shanghai newspaper Wen Hui Pao reported last month that many city youth had been "conducting scientific experiments in agriculture, introducing farm machines and developing educational, cultural, health, commercial, industrial and sideline untertakings in the countryside."

Visitors to rural communes find many of the guides are educated urban youth, who also tend to fill jobs in small factories being set up to supply farm tools and other consumer goods for peasants.

The educated youth problem probably affects Shanghai more than any other Chinese city, and may have helped bring a recent change in the city's administration.

Peng Chung, a veteran party administrator thought to be close to Deputy Premier Teng Hsaio-ping, was promoted to mayor from the No. 3 city job. He succeeded the first political commissar of the navy, who had been serving as mayor since shortly after Mao's death in 1976, and the No. 2 two Shanghai administrator, who appears to have returned to trade union responsibilities in Peking.

Contends Her Reports Caused Tenure Denial

U.S. Ex-Aide Defends Conclusions of Israeli Torture

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT) — Alexandra Johnson, the former U.S. Foreign Service consular officer in Jerusalem who reported that Israelis had conducted systematic torture of Arab prisoners, stoutly defended her conclusions last night and said it was "my own belief" that her human-rights reporting led to her dismissal from the service.

Sitting in her lawyer's office in downtown Washington, Miss Johnson spoke in precise, carefully structured phrases discussing her career, which she said had been "smashed" when the State Department refused last month to grant her tenure after her six-year probationary period had ended.

Miss Johnson has become something of a celebrity in Washington, but she seemed uneasy about her jump to prominence from junior Foreign Service officer.

"I regard as rather unfortunate the fact that I as a person have come into a certain prominence," she said. "I feel it is a positive development that my work is placed on the public record for public evaluation. But I would hope that any debate that is conducted would be about the evidence which I and other colleagues had conducted and not about me as a person. . . I'm very unimportant," she said.

Official Denial

The State Department, which had rejected her view that systematic torture was practiced by the Israelis, denied yesterday, as it did Wednesday, that her reporting was the reason for her failure to receive tenture.

It also rejected Israeli reports that suggested Miss Johnson was mentally unbalanced. Miss Johnson herself firmly denied that her record reflected any criticism either of her reporting or of her stability.

In the interview with The New York Times, Miss Johnson said that she went to Jerusalem two years ago very much pro-Israeli. She said that she gradually became aware of a pattern of abuse when, in the course of her work, she began to interview Palestinian Arabs from the West Bank or Jerusalem who contended they had been forced to make confessions to membership in secret organizations as a result of torture.

"In the course of normal visa operations I had to resolve the visa applications of 29 Palestinian Arabs convicted in the West Bank and Jerusalem of participation in illegal Palestinian organizations," she said.

She said she examined court records and interviewed the applicants. "All 29 individuals described to me, in varying degree of detail, interrogation sessions in which they were beaten or otherwise tortured by their interrogators," she said.

Found a Pattern

After a while, she said, she found a pattern. "I got the feeling that rather than being exposed to a series of aberrant instances, I was in a way taking a sample from a pattern or a system," she said.

At the suggestion of her superior in Jerusalem, she sent a political cable last May to Washington, known as Jerusalem 1500, in which she detailed the instances of torture. One of the cases involved a man who was to become her fiance.

After she got his visa and went to Chicago, she said, he sent her, much to her surprise, "a love letter proposing marriage."

Miss Johnson said she decided against rejecting it out of hand, and went with her mother, who lived with her in Jerusalem, to the United States in September. While there, she and her mother visited the suitor; after several meetings, she agreed to become engaged last Oct. 6. A few weeks later, she decided to break off the engagement, and she has not seen or heard from him since.

Extensive Inquiry

As a result of her reporting from Jerusalem, an extensive inquiry was conducted here and by the U.S. Embassy in Israel. Miss Johnson's harsh conclusions about Israeli police methods were not substantiated.

The State Department, in its annual human-rights report, did say, however, that as a result of an accumulation of evidence, there seemed to be "instances" of mistreatment of prisoners detained for questioning in security cases.

As for her dismissal, "It is my own belief that I was fired because of my human-rights reporting," she said.

Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, said she was not given tenure because the board that decides those matters ruled she did not qualify, with no single element of her performance being decisive.

Miss Johnson said she considered filing a grievance suit to regain her place in the Foreign Service. Now that her views on Israel are public, however, she has dropped that course and intends to take part in the debate about Palestinians, although she said she has gotten tired of hearing Palestinians "feeling sorry for themselves."

—By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

Lebanese Charges Torture

BEIRUT, Feb. 9 (NYT) — A Lebanese man who was set free yesterday by Israel has accused the Israelis of using various froms of torture during interrogation.

The former prisoner was identified as Youssef Rameh Hamadah, one of 14 Lebanese civilians captured during the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon last March and since released. Mr. Hamadah, who acknowledged that he had fought alongside guerrillas of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, made his torture allegations in an interview published today in the independent Beirut daily An Nahar and cited by the state radio.

He said that his hands and legs were tied to his neck and he was taken to an underground cell where he was kept for 45 days. Israeli interrogators questioned him four and five times a day about the Palestinian guerrillas and their bases, he said.

Charging that his interrogators used force to obtain information, Mr. Hamadah said that their "methods of torture were beatings with sticks and rifle butts, and electri

U.S. Probes Fund Source of Shah Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

foundation was blameless, Mr. Rogers said.

The primary targets of the grand-jury hearing are reported to be large numbers of middlemen who helped assemble and pay thousands of demonstrators to show support for Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi when he visited Washington on Nov. 16, 1977.

Federal investigators have subpoenaed bank records in New York to discover if the money the intermediaries used was channeled from Tehran through embassy staff members. Federal law requires foreigners or U.S. citizens acting on behalf of a foreign power to register as an agent if they engage in lobbying and political activity.

Officials of the New York branch of the Bank Melli, a government-owned Iranian bank, declined yesterday to discuss the subpoenas. "It is a delicate matter," one official said.

Mr. Zahedi, who will leave his post Feb. 19 to join the shah in what appears to be political exile in Morocco, could not be reached for comment this week. A spokesman for the embassy said the ambassador had no knowledge of any investigation into the financing of the 1977 demonstrations.

The unraveling of the shah's rule in Iran during the past year has brought turmoil to the embassy here and ended the tenure of Mr. Zahedi.

Details of the investigation in Chicago, as well as other controversial embassy activities, are filtering out in the wake of the breakup of his embassy here. At least six Iranian diplomats have thrown in their lot with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's provisional government, and a similar number have walked out rather than continue to serve with Mr. Zahedi.

Some of the dissident diplomats claim that large numbers of embassy documents have been shipped out of the embassy to Mr. Zahedi's residence in Switzerland in recent months. The documents involve covert activities by SAVAK and contain information on the 1977 demonstrations, the dissidents say. Fearing reprisals, these sources asked to remain anonymous.

Ali Akbar Tabatabai, Mr. Zahedi's press counselor, called the assertions lies. He said that cartons recently shipped by the embassy to Mr. Zahedi's Swiss home contained only the ambassador's clothing and personal effects.

Mr. Zahedi's direct access to the shah, his former father-in-law, gave him enormous clout in Washington, and his name has been frequently linked with important politicians, diplomats, journalists and others in Washington.

He was in frequent contact with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and with Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national-security adviser, as the tide of events turned against the shah last fall. According to one former aide, Mr. Zahedi constantly told the shah that these contacts and his multimillion-dollar entertainment budget at the embassy showed the United States "is with you all the way and you should be firm."

As pieced together from U.S. and Iranian sources with knowledge of the Justice Department investigation, the events that led to the November, 1977, demonstrations were set in motion by an order from the shah to SAVAK to make sure that the monarch was greeted by friendly demonstrations when he traveled abroad.

'Rent-a-Crowd'

Maj. Gen. Mokhateb Rafii, who is reported to be SAVAK's Washington station chief, was convinced by failures elsewhere to turn to a "rent-a-crowd" approach, according to diplomatic sources. Gen. Rafii is officially head of Mr. Zahedi's secretariat at the embassy.

Justice Department investigators have looked at two multimillion-dollar transfers from Tehran to the Bank Melli in New York and then to Gen. Rafii's Washington bank account shortly before the demonstrations, according to sources close to the investigation.

The investigators have reportedly been told that Gen. Rafii paid some intermediaries by check and handed out cash to many others, who in turn reimbursed the demonstrators for travel and hotel expenses and gave them $100 to $200 as "pocket money."

Iran Army Unit Launches Attack on Air Force Base

(Continued from Page 1)

steps of the Tehran University mosque, the focus of the anti-shah riots.

As Mr. Bazargan spoke, 15,000 people who support Mr. Bakhtiar's regime met in a rally across town. They waved flags, tossed flowers to troops and yelled "Long live the shah!" and "Oh God! Khomeini has sold the country."

Economy Paralyzed

Mr. Bazargan said the pro-Khomeini forces' stranglehold on Iran — nationwide strikes by 3.5 million workers have paralyzed the economy and shut down the world's second-largest oil-exporting industry — will continue until the resignation of the present civilian government, appointed by the shah.

His remarks were moderate and conciliatory toward Mr. Bakhtiar. But Mr. Bazargan insisted the premier must resign. He promised that his "provisional" regime would hold a referendum on an Islamic republic, convene a new constituent assembly and elect a new parliament.

He also pledged to name "very soon" his cabinet of ministers, "who are not corrupt and [are] able to rebuild the country."

Political observers said Mr. Bazargan's first major speech as Ayatollah Khomeini's "shadow premier" was deliberately moderate, so it would give the least possible offense to the military and keep alive the chance for negotiations with Mr. Bakhtiar on a settlement of Iran's problems short of civil war.

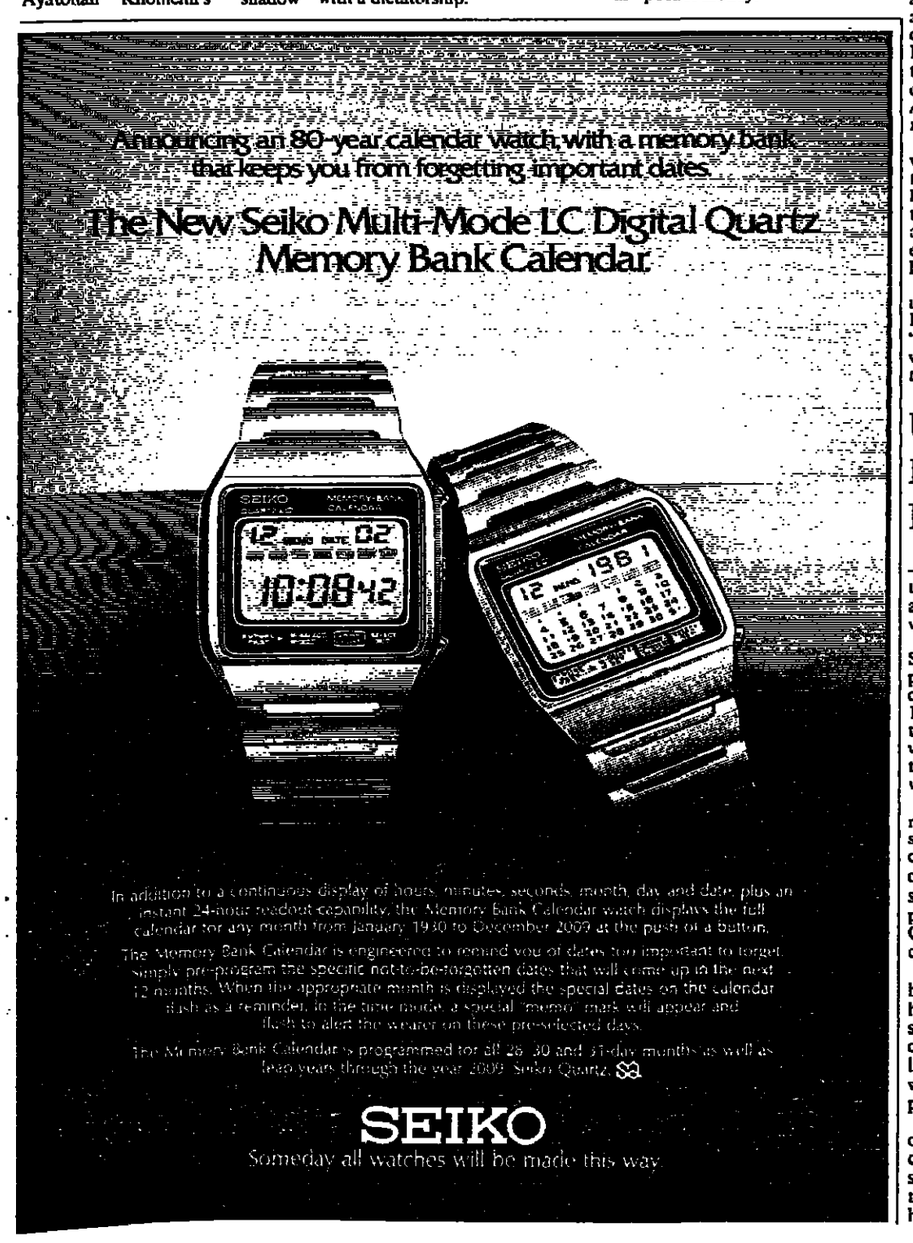
Mr. Bazargan gave this outline of his program:

- Mr. Bakhtiar must first resign and hand over power to him.
- A referendum will be held on the Islamic republic demanded by Khomeini.
- Iran's economy will be rebuilt.
- A constituent assembly will be appointed.
- A parliament will be elected.
- Power will then be transferred to the emerging permanent government.

Mr. Bazargan gave no timetable for his plan, but he told his audience he would ask them soon to demonstrate the strength of their commitment to the ayatollah.

"We go on strike together and we will go back to work together," he said. "We will choose a day on which all the shops will open and light up their shopfronts to show the world our unity."

"We are asking the generals to cooperate and they are not," Mr. Bazargan said in one of many references to the military. "The army should be with the people and not with a dictatorship."



United Press International

Leonard Woodcock, left, ambassadorial nominee to China, is shown with Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Frank Church. Mr. Woodcock told the committee that Peking lacks the capacity to attack Taiwan for at least a decade.

Approval Tied to Taiwan Security

Senate Committee Clears Woodcock as China Envoy

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved, 12-to-1, President Carter's nomination of Leonard Woodcock as the first ambassador to the People's Republic of China, but decided to delay seeking full Senate confirmation until legislation guaranteeing Taiwan's continued security is also achieved.

The decision to link the two actions reflected mounting unhappiness and apprehension regarding the Carter administration's decision — made without consulting Congress — to establish diplomatic relations with Peking, to sever government-to-government ties with Taiwan and to replace them with nongovernmental contacts through an American Institute in Taiwan and a similar Taiwan body here.

As the committee was voting on Mr. Woodcock's nomination, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance underwent his most severe questioning on Capitol Hill since taking office two years ago.

Testifying before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, Mr. Vance faced criticism and mocking disbelief. He was seeking legislation to transfer the $2 million in funds already assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Taipei for the rest of this fiscal year to the newly designated "nongovernmental" American Institute.

'Mickey Mouse' Legislation

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., led the attack on what he called the "Mickey Mouse" legislation. He and others said that the United States should continue to deal with Taiwan as a government or not at all. Senators asked why the United States had kept a government liaison office in Peking while it had an embassy in Taipei, but refused to reverse the roles now that the embassy would be in Peking.

Mr. Vance was obviously annoyed by the questioning; his face was flushed, but he did not raise his voice as he replied that the United States had promised Peking in the negotiations that it would no longer have any government-to-government relations with Taiwan after March 1, and that a liaison office would be a government body.

He also revealed that Taiwan, while previously insisting on keeping governmental ties, had decided in the last few days to accede to the U.S. demand and had agreed to set up its own unofficial mission here.

Earlier, Roger Sullivan, deputy assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs, acknowledged to the Foreign Relations Committee that the United States had informed Taiwan that if it continued to resist the United States plan, U.S. officials in Taipei and Taiwanese officials here would have to begin leaving on Saturday. This virtual ultimatum drew criticism from Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., who said that the United States had "a gun at Taiwan's head."

Yesterday morning, the committee heard testimony from Mr. Woodcock, the former President of the United Auto Workers, who is head of the liaison office in Peking. The office becomes an embassy March 1.

Mr. Woodcock heard several senators express concern about Taiwan's future, and there was also criticism by Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., of Chinese Deputy Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's recent attacks on the Soviet Union and his criticism of U.S. policy toward Iran.

Told that the committee was preparing rather stiff language to guarantee Taiwan's security, Mr. Woodcock said he did not believe that was necessary, since Peking probably lacked the capacity to attack Taiwan over the next 10 to 15 years, and since the United States was free to act anyway in case of an emergency. He reminded the committee of Mr. Carter's expectation that force would not be used to unify China.

When the time came for a vote on the nomination, Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., said that he would use the senatorial prerogative of putting a "hold" on the full Senate vote on Mr. Woodcock until the Taiwan legislation was approved.

Church Accedes

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the committee — who had just had lunch with Mr. Carter — said that he favored voting on Mr. Woodcock, but pledged that the Senate would not be asked to vote until after the legislation was completed. This produced the 12-to-1 vote, with Sen. Helms the lone holdout.

Sens. Church, Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., the ranking minority committee member, and Howard Baker, R-Tenn., the Senate minority leader, meanwhile have agreed on a draft security proposal on Taiwan to be appended to the legislation setting up the American Institute.

That legislation is currently unacceptable to the administration, since it contains language taken from the mutual defense treaty with Taiwan that will be terminated at the end of the year.

It says that the United States is determined "to consider an armed attack against Taiwaan a common danger to the peace and security of the people of Taiwan and the United States in the Western Pacific and to provide the people on Taiwan with sufficient arms of a defensive character."

It also says that "the United States will maintain its capacity in the Western Pacific to resist armed attack and other forms of external activities that would jeopardize the territorial and functional integrity of Taiwan."

And Will Help Pol Pot

Sihanouk Says China Seek[s] A Long War in Cambodia

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT) — China foresees a protracted guerrilla war in Cambodia and expects to supply arms to the Cambodian guerrillas through Thailand, according to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, a former ruler of Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk made the statement yesterday in an interview at his New York hotel.

"I last saw Teng Hsiao-ping at Blair House on Jan. 31," the prince said. The Chinese deputy premier "told me that he had been assured by Thailand that it will permit use of certain small ports and of overland routes for the transport of Chinese supplies to the Cambodian guerrillas.

"The State Department has denied it," Prince Sihanouk said, "so it's a question of who do you believe, the State Department or Teng?"

Denial by Premier

State Department spokesman Thomas Reston, questioned about the statement, said that "the Department has not denied it. We have no information to confirm the story, but we note that Thailand's Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanand has denied it."

Reached by telephone, an aide to the Thai premier said that Thailand denies any such agreement with China, and adds that the Bangkok government "will not let anyone use our territory for arms shipment."

However, U.S. intelligence analysts have said that they believe Chinese supplies are already reaching Cambodian guerrilla forces through Thailand.

Mr. Kriangsak, who is currently in the United States, gave a news conference in Washington Wednesday at which he was asked whether Chinese arms were passing through his country. He declined a direct answer, saying that Thailand "strictly adheres to the principle of not interfering with the affairs of another country."

More U.S. Arms

Mr. Kriangsak also said that President Carter made a commitment to him to speed up delivery of U.S. arms to Thailand, in view of the continued fighting in Indochina.

A semi-clandestine Chinese arms supply route through Thailand comparable to Viet Nam's Ho Chi Minh Trail through Laos during the last Indochinese war would presumably broaden the current conflict significantly.

A month ago, the Vietnamese Army completed an invasion of Cambodia and overthrew the regime of Premier Pol Pot, installing a pro-Vietnamese and pro-Soviet government in Phnom Penh. Moscow quickly threw its support behind the new government of Heng Samrin, while Peking pledged to supply and support the forces of Pol Pot, which had taken to the hinterlands as guerrillas.

The disclosures of Thailand's possible role in helping the Chinese side and the reaffirmation of the U.S. security commitment to Th[illegible] land have led some Asian dip[illegible] mats to speculate that the Unit[illegible] States is again becoming entangl[illegible] in an Asian conflict.

Great Mistake

"Teng predicted to me that [illegible] war in Cambodia would contin[illegible] many years, perhaps 20 years. [illegible] he said that it was certain th[illegible] eventually the Vietnamese a[illegible] Russians would be defeated, and [illegible] said that I was making a great m[illegible] take in not joining Pol Pot's caus[illegible] Prince Sihanouk said.

The prince spent the last th[illegible] years under house arrest in Cambodia. The Pol Pot government [illegible] leased him on the eve of the Vi[illegible] namese-led conquest of Phn[illegible] Penh, instructing him to repres[illegible] it at the United Nations and to c[illegible] nounce the Vietnamese invasion.

He has been in New York sin[illegible] then. He disclosed yesterday for t[illegible] first time that he "dreams" of lea[illegible] ing his country again, despite [illegible] present distance from that dream.

"I have come to the conclusion [illegible] he said, "that Cambodia should [illegible] neutralized by an internatio[illegible] agreement like the 1954 Gene[illegible] agreement on Indochina. Fr[illegible] that time on, Cambodia shou[illegible] have no armed forces of its ow[illegible] only a small police force.

Multiparty System

"Its political and social syste[illegible] should be chosen by the peo[illegible] themselves in a referendum. A m[illegible] tiparty system for the count[illegible] would be best," Prince Sihano[illegible] said. "If such a situation arose, [illegible] would like to head a national [illegible] party in free competition wi[illegible] other parties — parties of Pol P[illegible] of the present pro-Vietname[illegible] ruler, Heng Samrin, even of L[illegible] Nol [the general who overthr[illegible] Prince Sihanouk in 1970 and ru[illegible] with U.S. support until the end [illegible] the war in 1975.]"

But the prince added, "It's just [illegible] dream for the present. Neither Ch[illegible] na on the one hand nor Vietna[illegible] and the Russians on the oth[illegible] would accept it.

"Cambodia is a very weak natio[illegible] at present. It is no longer capab[illegible] of solving its own problem[illegible] Cambodia's fate depends exclusiv[illegible] ly on China, the Soviet Union ar[illegible] Vietnam."

The prince said that he wou[illegible] live in exile in China from now on.

No to California

"I am poor," he said. "I cou[illegible] not afford to live in France. The[illegible] are several Americans who ha[illegible] very kindly offered to sponsor m[illegible] and help my wife and myself live i[illegible] the United States, but it woul[illegible] mean living in California, som[illegible] where near where Lon Nol live[illegible] the man who betrayed and ove[illegible] threw me.

"China has been my great frien[illegible] through thick and thin, and if I a[illegible] going to have to be fed by son[illegible] government, it would be best that [illegible] be China," he said.

"I dare to criticize China openl[illegible] and China continues to respect m[illegible] independence."

Linked to A-War Strategy

Russia Said Building Kuriles Air Bases

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (UPI) — The Soviet Union is constructing three military air bases and five runways on disputed Pacific islands that could be useful to its nuclear-war strategy against the United States, a Japanese newspaper said today.

The Tokyo Shimbun said it obtained classified military information showing one of the air bases to be on Etorofu and the others on Kunashiri.

Etorofu and Kunashiri are two of the Kurile islands, located north of the Japanese island of Hokkaido. Japan claims sovereignty over Etorofu and Kunashiri — as well as the adjacent islands of Habomai and Shikotan — and has been trying to get them back from the Soviet Union since 1945.

The newspaper said work on the air bases and runways apparently started last summer. It said Japanese military experts are not certain of the Soviet motive.

Would Boost Defense

The newspaper said the completion of the air bases would boost Russia's defense line in the Far East, embracing the Kurile islands, and would keep the Sea of Okhotsk under its control.

It also said long-range missiles fired from there could reach any part of the United States except the tip of Florida.

The Soviet Union seized the islands in the late stages of World War II and recently has begun to upgrade its military facilities there. It has an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 troops based there — compared to 2,000 last May.

The Japanese government has filed an official protest with Moscow over the buildup.

The Soviet activity appears to be designed to put pressure on Japan because of its growing ties with China. Tokyo last year signed a friendship treaty with China that included a clause against "hegemonism" — a reference to what China sees as Soviet expansionism.

Suitable for Bombers

The runways under construction range from 4,264 to 9,840 feet in length. Experts in Tokyo believe such medium-size Soviet bombers as Tu-16 Badgers and Tu-95 Bears could land and take off from there.

The Soviet newspaper Izvestia said yesterday that what the Sovi[illegible] Union does on the islands is i[illegible] own business.

An article by Izvestia's Toky[illegible] correspondent said the Soviet Un[illegible] ion has the responsibility and du[illegible] to guarantee security and nona[illegible] gression in the Kurile islands area.

It said Japan is not taking [illegible] "constructive approach" to rel[illegible] tions with the Soviet Union an[illegible] added that Japan could get mo[illegible] deeply involved in an anti-Sovi[illegible] alliance with the United States an[illegible] China.

U.S. Reconsiders Ban on Selling Russia Computer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI) — The administration has agreed to reconsider its ban on the sale of a sophisticated computer to the Soviet Union.

U.S. officials confirmed that the Sperry-Univac company now proposes selling a slightly less sophisticated computer than the $6-million 1100 series originally ordered by the Russians. The export license was refused last year, on orders of the White House, in protest of Soviet treatment of its dissidents.

Officials said the State and Commerce Departments now favor the sale, but the president's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, continues to oppose it. The Russians said they would use the computer to tabulate results in the 1980 Olympics and subsequently to handle copy for the news agency Tass.

One U.S. official said the talks have reopened and the Russians have agreed to take a slightly less sophisticated model. Soviet officials indicated in Moscow they believed that the export license that was refused last year will be approved now.

The difference, according to U.S. officials, is that Soviet treatment of dissidents appears to have eased slightly, while the rate of emigration permitted by the Soviet Union has remained high.

Japan Envoy to France

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (UPI) — The government today appointed career diplomat Katsuichi Ikawa, 61, as Japan's ambassador to France. Mr. Ikawa will succeed Hideo Kitahara, who has been recalled home for possible retirement.

Greek Law to Allow Unilateral Divorces

ATHENS, Feb. 9 (UPI) — The Greek parliament today passed a bill permitting divorce for couples separated at least six years, even if one of the partners is opposed. Until now, divorce in Greece has been obtainable only by common consent or in cases of proven adultery.

The law will remain in force for only six months. Legal experts estimate that more than 100,000 persons may be affected by the law, which the Greek Orthodox church opposes.

Smith Urges U.S., Britain To Set New Rhodesia Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

made to insure a much higher participation.

- He dismissed predictions that the country will collapse into chaos under guerrilla pressures, saying that if this is what Britain and the United States are hoping for, "then they are wrong." Government forces are "holding the situation" and will "start getting on top" once a black prime minister takes office under the accord, he said. "There is no chance of collapse here," he added. "If need be, Rhodesia can go on for years as we are now."
- He mocked Mr. Mugabe's claim earlier this week that his insurgent forces control much of the countryside, where three-quarters of Rhodesia's 6.8 million blacks live. "I would like him to come and demonstrate it to you or to anyone else," Mr. Smith said. "He cannot take anybody in this world to one yard of Rhodesia which he controls. These terrorists only come into areas when the security forces move out, and as soon as the security forces come back, they run for their lives."
- He claimed that blacks generally support the safeguards in the internal accord because they recognize the need to keep whites in the country and to avoid following the pattern of "unscrupulous, dictatorial governments" instituted in neighboring black states. "We are now getting the blacks more and more on our side, and this is t[illegible] crux of the matter," he said.

The prime minister's demand f[illegible] a new peace conference came [illegible] month after British Prime Minist[illegible] James Callaghan called off pla[illegible] for a parley, saying that prospec[illegible] for agreement between Salisbury [illegible] transitional government and t[illegible] guerrillas were practically nil. Aft[illegible] resisting the British-American ca[illegible] for a conference for nearly a yea[illegible] Mr. Smith agreed last fall on cond[illegible] tion that there be no precondition[illegible]

Outright Power

Diplomats have feared that M[illegible] Smith would attend a conference [illegible] the expectation that the guerrill[illegible] would cling to their demand f[illegible] outright power and push Brita[illegible] and the United States into suppor[illegible] ing the Salisbury accord. But he i[illegible] sisted yesterday that his interest [illegible] a conference was not "tactical," b[illegible] rather for the purpose of seeking a[illegible] accord.

The prime minister opposed o[illegible] one of the most contentious prov[illegible] sions in the U.S.-British plan, cal[illegible] ing for the replacement of the exis[illegible] ing government army by a for[illegible] based on the guerrillas. Noting r[illegible] cent strains between Mr. Mugab[illegible] and Mr. Nkomo, who maintai[illegible] separate armies with conflictin[illegible] tribal loyalties, he said that th[illegible] breakup of the government arm[illegible] would open the way for a "civ[illegible] war" between the two guerrilla fa[illegible] tions.

Sen. Church Protests

U.S., Citing Secrets, Drops Case Against ITT Official

By Charles Babcock

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP) — The Justice Department has dropped its perjury and conspiracy case against International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. official Robert Berrellez because of fears that national secrets would be disclosed at a trial.

Prosecutor John Kotelly announced the decision yesterday at a two-minute hearing before U.S. District Court Judge Aubrey Robinson Jr. He also said the department was reconsidering its position in a companion case against Edward Gerrity Jr., a senior vice president of ITT, and would decide within 10 days.

Mr. Gerrity and Mr. Berrellez, an ITT public relations official, were charged with lying to a Senate subcommittee in 1973 about ITT's involvement with the Central Intelligence Agency in trying to prevent the election of Marxist Salvador Allende in Chile in 1970. Mr. Allende won the presidency but was later killed in a coup.

The government's attempted prosecution of the ITT-CIA interference in the Chilean election has been plagued with national security problems. The department dropped three of the six counts against Mr. Gerrity last summer because of such complications.

Helms Plea in 1977

And in the fall of 1977, former CIA Director Richard Helms was allowed to plead "no contest" to a misdemeanor charge of failing to testify "fully and accurately" to the Senate Multinational subcommittee investigating the Chilean affair.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, who was chairman of the subcommittee and now heads the full Foreign Relations Committee, said in a statement yesterday that the decision to drop the Berrellez case was "outrageous."

Sen. Church said the department's action was based on spurious national security grounds. He noted that the case is six years old and said a trial "might have embarrassed major corporations, the CIA and the Nixon administration."

"But after all the revelations about Chile through congressional investigations, what conceivable national interest is involved that outweighs the demands of justice? I can find none," Sen. Church said.

He added that the decision will arm Congress because future witnesses who testify under oath will not be held accountable.

Justice officials insisted that the decision in the Berrellez case does not mean the government is reluctant to pursue prosecutions complicated by national security issues.

"We're going to push national security cases," Philip Heymann, head of the department's criminal division, said in a telephone interview. "We would like a statute to make the job easier."

The Berrellez case was hamstrung after Judge Robinson refused to approve a proposed prosecution "protective order" to rule on the relevancy of possible national security information before public testimony rather than during, as is usually the case.

Mr. Heymann argued in October that the unusual order was needed so the government could protest in advance if Mr. Berrellez' defense attorney, Patrick Wall, sought to bring up any evidence referring to the location of CIA officers or stations or agency relations with Chileans.

The Justice Department appealed Judge Robinson's refusal to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here, which turned down the petition last month on the technical ground that it could not review the lower judge's rulings until the trial was over.

"That was a real Catch 22," Mr. Adamson said. "To get the court of appeals review we wanted, we would have had to go through the disclosure at trial we were trying to prevent."

Legislation Considered

Several department officials said they were considering seeking legislation to solve the problem raised in the Berrellez case. This could include procedures to take such preliminary district court rulings to an appeals court for a decision on the merits or setting up procedures to allow the prosecution a pretrial ruling on the relevancy of sensitive information, they said.

Sens. Joseph Biden, D-Del., and Birch Bayh, D-Ind., both members of the Senate Intelligence Committee, have suggested such legislation to prevent what Sen. Biden refers to as "graymail." This is a practice in which a defense attorney fishes until he finds some sensitive material that the government decides cannot be disclosed at a trial, thus forcing it to drop the case.

The Justice Department officials insisted they did not, as Sen. Church charged, drop the case to save the CIA from embarrassment.

"We go behind every assertion of national security by the intelligence community," Mr. Adamson said. "We just don't blindly accept its claim. There are careful, sometimes painful negotiations."

Mr. Heymann added: "I have no doubt Judge Robinson was proceeding in complete good faith. But he couldn't give us the order we thought we needed, and we couldn't play it that loose."

United Press International

WAREHOUSE FIRE — Smoke trails from fire at Brooklyn pier warehouse storing coffee and ammunition. There were no explosions or injuries. Cause of the blaze was unknown.

U.S. Condemned for Condoning It

Mexico Said to Mask Political Repression

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP) — A national group of labor, civil rights, education and religious leaders has accused the Mexican government of hiding rampant political repression behind its international image as a liberal Latin state.

The Council on Hemispheric Affairs (COHAS) also accused the U.S. government of condoning the alleged political repression by denying asylum to Mexican nationals who claim they are the targets of persecution in their country.

"There is . . . a reluctance on the part of Washington to offend the Mexican government, particularly now that Mexico is a potential large-scale supplier of oil and natural gas to this country," COHAS director Larry Birns said yesterday.

"We realize the importance of continued good relations with Mexico. . . But we feel such flagrant violations . . . transcend political or economic considerations."

At a news conference, COHAS accused the Mexican government of torturing, wrongfully jailing and occasionally killing political dissidents. The charges, which also have been made by human rights groups such as Amnesty International, were made a week before President Carter is to travel to Mexico for a three-day meeting with President Jose Lopez Portillo.

As examples of the alleged repression, COHAS offered the cases of Hector Marroquin and Jesus Piedra, two former student activists in Mexico.

Mr. Piedra was arrested in April, 1975, and has not been heard from since, his mother, Rosario Ibarra de Piedra from Monterrey, has been leading an international campaign to find out the whereabouts of her son and other student activists who disappeared under similar circumstances.

Mr. Marroquin fled to the United States in April, 1974, after the Mexican government accused him of robbery and murder in connection with his political activities. He has steadfastly denied the charges and is seeking political asylum in the United States on grounds he faces probable death upon his return to Mexico.

Last Dec. 21, the Immigration and Naturalization Service denied Mr. Marroquin's request for political asylum. The case has become an international cause celebre.

"Human rights, to them [U.S. officials], don't exist for me because the U.S. is friendly with the country I come from, and because of my political beliefs," Mr. Marroquin, an avowed socialist, said at yesterday's press conference, which also was attended by Mrs. Piedra.

The INS said it rejected Mr. Marroquin's asylum request because he failed to establish that he is likely to be persecuted in Mexico because of his political beliefs.

"We made that decision solely on the basis of the facts and the information before us," an INS spokesman said yesterday.

Mr. Marroquin is scheduled to appeal the ruling April 3. Besides COHAS, he is supported by Amnesty International, the National Education Association and Reps. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., and Parren Mitchell, D-Md., members of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Rep. Dellums said yesterday that Mr. Marroquin's "real crime is that he had the moral courage to speak out for human rights" against a government that is using "institutionalized terror and violence masquerading as law" to put down dissent.

426 Allegedly 'Disappeared'

Mexico Probe Finds No Missing Persons

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 9 (NYT) — In an effort to curb a growing protest campaign over alleged human rights violations here, the Mexican government has announced the results of a lengthy investigation claiming to show that there are no "disappeared" persons in Mexico.

The investigation itself followed pressure from a local Committee of Relatives of Disappeared Persons, which claims that 426 persons are missing following their arrest, and from Amnesty International and the New York-based International League for Human Rights, which have both studied political conditions here.

Announcing the findings of the official investigation, Attorney General Oscar Flores Sanchez said that in none of the 314 cases looked into was the missing person in government hands. He said that 154 had died in clashes with the army participating in rural guerrilla activities, 89 belonged to existing guerrilla groups and were in hiding, 26 had no police record, 20 died in political or drug-related gang warfare, 18 were "executed" for betraying guerrilla movements, 3 are currently in jail, 2 died trying to escape from jail, 1 was blown up by a homemade bomb and 1 died of natural causes.

Denies Secret Jails

Mr. Sanchez also denied reports of the existence of secret jails where detainees suffer torture and of a special anti-guerrilla force known as the White Brigade, which has frequently been held responsible for arresting persons who were later considered to have disappeared.

But the investigation appears not to have convinced the Committee of Relatives of Disappeared Persons. Its leader, Mrs. Rosario Ibarra de Piedra, whose son disappeared four years ago, described the findings as "a farce." Another committee member, Mrs. Laura Saldivar de Gaytan, said she still believed her son, Javier, grabbed by police in September, 1975, was alive because he was seen in a military camp in Mexico City after his arrest.

The committee is particularly indignant that it has not been allowed to study the detailed results of the investigation. "On the first visit, we could read the documents and copy things down by hand," one member said. "But since then, an official merely reads out what it says for each missing person whose file is requested."

In practice, the government admits that it is not sure of the real names or even the whereabouts of the bodies of many of those allegedly killed in battles with the army. "There died Jesus Lopez," Mr. Sanchez said as an example, "but we don't know if that was Jesus Lopez or another person."

As a result, despite a political reform that permitted legalization of the Mexican Communist Party, an amnesty for several hundred political prisoners and now this investigation, the government of President Jose Lopez Portillo can expect continuing pressure, at home and abroad, on the human rights question.

A recent report prepared for the International League for Human Rights said there was convincing evidence that many prisoners were arrested without warrants and taken to secret detention centers.

"There is sufficient hard evidence to prove the existence of the White Brigade and to attribute to this group direct responsibility for the arbitrary detentions of the great majority of these prisoners," the report went on.

"There is sufficient evidence to establish that many of these prisoners have been subjected to physical and/or psychological tortures at the hand of the White Brigade and of other government agencies," it said. "The use of electric shocks, blows, threats of death against detainees and their relatives and so forth are reasonably proven facts."

The government's reponse, however, has been to deny all these charges. In private, though, senior officials have admitted the existence of the White Brigade, describing it as an elite corps formed in 1977 to combat the extreme left, and they concede that torture sometimes takes place in detention centers, though not as a matter of policy.

Workers Bar Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

vive until spring, but said that in order to keep inflation in single figures this year, he would not authorize raises of more than 8.8 percent.

"We can just about scrape the 8.8 percent," he said. "It will not be improved. If they stay out one or two or even three months, I should not be able to come back and say you will get more."

Mr. Callaghan, who has to call an election this year at the end of the Labor Party's five-year mandate, stressed that Britain did not have the wherewithal to grant bigger pay hikes. "We are not doing this for the fun of it but because of the resources we have available," he said.

He spoke shortly after the government increased the minimum interest rate for bank loans to 14 percent, 1 percent short of the record 15 percent imposed during a 1976 sterling crisis.

Polish Premier Shifts Ministers

WARSAW, Feb. 9 (UPI) — Three Polish Cabinet ministers took over new offices today in a major reshuffle by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

The premier fired Education Minister Jerzy Kuberski and handed his portfolio to Jozef Tejchma, a former minister of culture. Mr. Tejchma lost his deputy premiership in taking the new job.

Jozef Kepa, an alternate Politburo member and historian, was stripped of his deputy premiership and appointed environmental protection minister. He replaces Poland's only woman minister, Maria Milczarek. Miss Milczarek took over the labor and wages portfolio from Tadeusz Rudolf. The Cabinet changes were approved by parliament.

Neither U.K. Party Seen With Solution

(Continued from Page 1)

picketing rights. Strike pay and widespread moonlighting allow many workers to support long strikes.

Union revolts in recent months have exploded the government's code of punishing private corporations which grant big pay hikes, and the wave of public sector strikes will double the 5-percent wage increases planned by Mr. Callaghan. Union defiance has called into question the whole government strategy of curbing inflation with a wage-price policy — the so-called "social contract," which over the last three years slowly improved Britain's economic position.

The unions themselves have problems over their own. New rank-and-file militancy, particularly in newer unions containing a high proportion of women and immigrants, challenges the authority of the central union leadership, the TUC, which helped the government gain obedience to previous pay guidelines.

In the political parties' debate, Mrs. Thatcher argues that the country is fed up with what people see as the unions' greediness. The Labor Party, despite its socialist credentials, has shown that it cannot manage the unions, she says. In office, a Conservative government would use wider political powers against strikes, hoping that the country is ready for confrontation.

The Labor Party, on the other hand, remains committed to associating the union movement with the politicians in a joint approach to Britain's economic problems.

The current deal between government and workers is a shambles. But in the past three years, Mr. Callaghan had obtained union assent to pay pauses which, in real terms, cut the workers' incomes. Mr. Callaghan admitted today that this winter he had probably "underestimated" the impatience of lower-paid workers to halt, at least temporarily, their economic slide. "The workers' patience finally ran out," a Labor spokesman said, "but it does not discredit the basic idea."

Now Mr. Callaghan is trying to reach a new government-union pact on wage-and-income policy — a "concordat" (to avoide the discredited term "social contract"). He hopes that it will be a pay bargaining system modeled on the West German method: The unions are included in consultations about the state of the economy, then asked to help enforce agreed wage settlements.

Natural Party

He apparently has in mind an annual round table meeting of government and union officials to produce agreement on a package of wage and social policies.

Mr. Callaghan may be able to sell his platform to the country. As a result of the January revolt, Britain faces a bigger wage bill and higher inflation by next summer, but Mr. Callaghan can argue that his effort prevented a worse situation, that his government bargained hard. If his government can escape parliamentary defeat until autumn, Mr. Callaghan's party — whose economic record is comparatively good over the last three years — may still look like the "natural party of government" in Britain, Labor Party analysts say.

Rhodesia Cites Guerrilla Toll

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 9 (UPI) — The Military Command today reported the deaths of 40 black nationalist guerrillas, 12 guerrilla collaborators and 7 members of the armed forces.

It was the highest number of guerrilla deaths reported in a single communique since Jan. 8, when the command said that 41 insurgents had been killed on Rhodesian soil.

The communique today said that 24 of the guerrillas had been killed in one battle. A military spokesman added that the battle had caused no casualties among Rhodesian troops.

Amin Said to View Tanzanians' Defeat

NAIROBI, Feb. 9 (UPI) — Ugandan President Idi Amin visited the Uganda-Tanzania border "war zone" area today and watched his army and air force throw back an attack by invading Tanzanian forces "and mercenaries," Uganda Radio reported.

The broadcast also said that troops raided "undesirable and subversive elements" in and around the Ugandan capital of Kampala early today, but did not say how many persons were arrested.

Asked Passports for Killers

U.S. Envoy Says Pinochet Involved in Letelier Case

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT) — A senior U.S. diplomat has told investigators that he was informed that Gen. Augusto Pinochet, head of the Chilean government, personally requested Paraguay to provide false passports for two men later charged with the murder of Orlando Letelier, a forChilean official.

According to government and legal sources familiar with the investigation of the assassination, George Landau, now serving as ambassador to Chile, told the Federal Bureau of Investigation that a top official in the Paraguyan government had told him that Gen. Pinochet called Alfredo Stroessner, the president of Paraguay, requesting false passports for the two Chilean agents.

Du During the trial yesterday of three Cuban exiles charged in connection with the Letelier murder, Mr. Landau testified only that he had been informed that the request for speedy action on the passports came from a "high level" of the Chilean government.

Direct Request

But several persons who have seen the summary of the FBI interview with Mr. Landau said that in it he quoted Conrado Papalardo, a key adviser to Mr. Stroessner, as saying that the request had come directly from Gen. Pinochet.

Sources said that it was at Mr. Landau's request that lawyers for both the defense and the prosecution yesterday refrained from pressing him to repeat in public his earlier statement to the FBI.

Mr. Letelier, an official in the leftist government of Salvadore Allende that was overthrown by a junta headed by Gen. Pinochet, in 1973, was killed in Washington in September, 1976 when a bomb exploded in the car he was driving. Ronnie Moffitt, an assistant, was also killed in the blast.

Charged in the killing was Gen. Juan Manuel Contreras Sepulveda, the head of the Chilean secret police, two other Chilean secret police officials and members of a small, violent anti-Castro organization based in New Jersey and Florida called the Cuban Nationalist Movement.

Major Witness

The prosecution's major witness in the case against the three Cubans now on trial is Michael Vernon Townley, a U.S. electronics agent, who said that he killed Mr. Letelier on the direct orders of the Chilean secret police. In return for testifying, Mr. Townley was permitted to plead guilty to conspiring to kill a foreign official and could be released from prison in about three years.

According to both the indictment and the testimony of Mr. Townley, he and Capt. Armando Fernandez, an official in the Chilean secret police, flew to Paraguay on July 20, 1976, in what proved to be an abortive attempt to obtain official Paraguayan passports under aliases.

During yesterday's testimony, Mr. Landau, who in 1976 was ambassador to Paraguay, said that Mr. Papalardo informed him that the two men were career army officers whom the Chilean government wanted to send to the United States to investigate whether several corporations established by the Allende regime might be used for "anti-Chilean purposes or terrorist purposes."

Copies to the CIA

Mr. Landau said that after Paraguay had issued the requested false passports to the two men, he had become suspicious of the entire transaction and sent photographic copies of the documents to the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington.

On Aug. 4, 1976, Mr. Landau testified, he received a message from Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, the now retired deputy director of the CIA saying that the CIA was unaware of the two men.

"I called Mr. Papalardo and told him to get the passports back, that the visas were revoked," Mr. Landau said.

When the visas were not forthcoming, Mr. Townley testified earlier, both he and Capt. Fernandez returned to Chile. On Aug. 26, Capt. Fernandez allegedly traveled to the United States under a false Chilean passport in the name of Armando Faundez Lyon to begin surveillance of Mr. Letelier.

Algeria Installs New President

ALGIERS, Feb. 9 (AP) — Col. Benjedid Chadli, 49, was inaugurated today as Algeria's third president.

He swore to respect and glorify the Islamic religion, respect and defend the national charter and constitution and laws of the republic, and respect the irreversible character of the choice of socialism.

He was elected Wednesday by 94.23 percent of the registered voters. He was the only candidate, chosen by the Congress of the National Liberation after the death of Houari Boumedienne on Dec. 27.

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Meet Britt Nilsson

Skier. Golfer. Nature lover. Twenty-nine year old Britt Nilsson is a hostess on SAS DC-10 wide-body services between Europe and the US West Coast. She speaks English, German, French, Spanish — and, of course, her native Swedish. Britt is typical of the experienced cabin attendants you'll meet on our daily flights to Seattle and Los Angeles.

"I like meeting people. It's always fun getting to know passengers from different countries and backgrounds. Sometimes, businessmen prefer to work on their own with their papers — then, you just have to know when not to offer a cup of coffee. I always try to give the kind of attention which I would enjoy as a passenger. Yes, I think we have a rather good service — but then I'm prejudiced."

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INTERNATIONAL
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Beginning to Deal With China

Some troubling features appear in the scientific and cultural agreements signed with fanfare by the United States and China last week, although to be sure they are a welcome beginning on regular interchanges. A joint committee will supervise cooperation. The Chinese will buy an U.S. communications satellite and ground stations for intercity telephones and educational television, thus knitting their country closer together and giving our aerospace industry some business. A joint agricultural program will help the Chinese toward self-sufficiency and give our scientists a chance to study unique strains of food plants.

Similar pacts are expected in other areas, all aimed at helping China modernize. Each country is to underwrite its own costs under joint programs and Peking will pay for U.S. technical aid and hardware. The ease of agreement augurs well for the future but both nations may regret aspects of the accord.

The most questionable feature calls for American aid to build a particle accelerator in China for high-energy physics research. This is one of the most expensive and least practical fields of study although it produces Nobel Prize winners and may some day provide a fundamental perception of matter. It is understandable that the Chinese should seek such a status symbol, but it is odd that they should want to play this esoteric research game now with a machine smaller than those already operating in three other countries.

Then, too, the exchange program is so far weighted heavily in favor of Peking. Some 500 Chinese will come here to study the first year while only about 60 Americans go to China. The disparity arises because the Chinese are eager for U.S. technical education and feel they understand English well enough to learn here. But there are not many Americans who speak Chinese and who have the desire and the money to attend a university system that was fractured by the Cultural Revolution. As the program progresses, more Americans should take the opportunity to study what has been a largely closed society.

Unfortunately, the Chinese are trying, as the Russians always do, to restrict the scope of scholarship. Two American social scientists who sought to do field work — on aging in China and on social change among peasants in a commune — have been denied entry, at least temporarily. Such exclusions should be unacceptable. The Chinese clearly have the most to gain from interchanges in the hard sciences, but they might profit as much from American social research in China as the researchers themselves. In any case, U.S. negotiators should insist, if not on numerical reciprocity, then on a reciprocity of spirit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Tortured View of Israel

The United States has urgent business in the Middle East but none of it justifies a sudden preoccupation with alleged "instances" of Israeli mistreatment of Palestinians. Indeed, the Carter administration has barely recovered its balance in Israel after an unfortunate diplomatic tilt toward Egypt six weeks ago. Now, there seems reason to hope that a Camp David conference of foreign ministers can remove the remaining obstacles to a peace treaty. Why rile the Israelis again and for policies that have been generally exemplary?

We suspect the latest episode involved nothing more than clumsy public relations. Faced with inquiries about diplomatic reports of the mistreatment of some Arab security suspects, the State Department turned to its annual analysis of the condition of human rights in 100 countries. By selectively quoting from the overwhelmingly favorable record of Israeli conduct, it managed to attract unfair attention to some alleged lapses. The report finds no systematic misdeeds and, in fact, praises the Israelis for permitting the Red Cross and others to monitor conditions in the occupied areas, including prisons.

Whatever one's view about Israeli settlements and other claims in the West Bank — we think them misguided — Israel deserves credit for the economic gains and political rights accorded to the often hostile Arab population it has controlled since 1967. There is always room for improvement in such tense settings. There have been ugly episodes and the Israelis have punished their own military leaders for some violations. But is it really so hard for U.S. officials to understand that the Camp David accords and a great deal else in the Middle East vitally depend on Israel's trust in the friendship and fairness of the United States?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Constitutional Fail-Safe

Article V of the Constitution includes a fail-safe: If the states think Washington is ignoring the will of the majority, it allows them to call for a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution. The fail-safe has never been used, which is hardly surprising. As elected officials, presidents and members of Congress can be depended on not to ignore the will of the majority. Nothing in American history has brought forth a constitutional convention — not the taming of the continent, not the Civil War, not two world wars, not the economic convulsions of the 1930s.

But now, amid the milder economic turns of the 70s, there is a groundswell for a convention, on behalf of a constitutional amendment to require a balanced federal budget. The idea is endorsed by such presidential aspirants as Jerry Brown and John Connally and some 25 states have petitioned Congress for a convention. Supporters say the number will reach 34 by June; Congress then would have to call a convention or initiate the amendment itself and send it on to the states.

There is no mystery about the fundamental reason for the current agitation. Last fall's election results in California and elsewhere showed that many people are fed up with inflation and high taxes — and blame big government for both. We have recently offered the view that the proposed amendment is bad economics because it would tie governmental hands when budgetary flexibility might be essential to recovery. It seems equally important to state why, in this case, both the idea of convention and the content of the amendment are bad politics — and bad law.

The political point is simply stated: neither a convention nor an amendment is necessary. The politicians have all gotten the tax and spending message loud and clear. Is there any level of government that is not making frugal noises?

On Capitol Hill, members are falling all over themselves to introduce resolutions, bills and even constitutional amendments to press frugality on the federal government. Hearings are imminent in both houses and advocates of a mandatory balanced budget will have abundant opportunity to argue their case. Congress, too, is being responsive.

But even if, unimaginably, politicians were not behaving politically, there are powerful reasons of law for opposing a constitutional convention: the only sure result of calling one would be confusion. Ratification of any amendment offered by a convention would require the approval of three-fourths of the states. Beyond that, there are no laws, rules or precedents. The Senate debate this week over how many states have already properly petitioned for a convention illustrates the problem.

Would such a convention be limited to the balanced budget question or could other amendments be floated? How would delegates be selected? Could any dependable rules be set in a climate of such likely emotion and partisanship? Even Howard Jarvis, the father of California's Proposition 13, opposes a convention: "It would put the Constitution back on the drawing board, where every radical crckpot or special-interest group would have the chance to write the supreme law of the land."

We fervently hope that, in the end, Congress responds to the discontents in ways that do not jeopardize federal capacity to counteract economic upsets. But whatever the outcome, a larger need is exposed. Efforts to fashion rules for a constitutional convention have foundered, in part for fear that the very setting of rules would encourage resort to the convention. Now, however, events seem to be heading in the other direction. Advocates stimulated by one cause might end up shaping rules that would affect all. Far better that Congress devise such rules deliberately and dispassionately. Otherwise, even a fail-safer can fail.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 10, 1904

PORT ARTHUR — Night attack, followed by battle! Japanese strike the first blow! Three of Russia's best ships crippled by the Enemy's torpedoes! Rival fleets in hot duel off Port Arthur! Tsar's sea forces surprised by their adversaries during night! Good marksmanship of Oriental Gunners! Full effects still unknown! — that evening the Russian sailors had chanted their evening prayers, the hymns rolling impressively along the water. Then, after a deep silence, I heard three muffled explosions: two Russian battleships and a cruiser hit by torpedoes. War.

Fifty Years Ago
February 10, 1929

PARIS — Mr. David Sarnoff, vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America, sat calmly in the lobby of the Ritz and discussed the future. Talking pictures, Mr. Sarnoff believes, "are here to stay. And pictures of the future will have color, too. Another thing I am highly interested in is television. It will soon function with the same amount of efficiency and exactness as radio does at present. It is an important development and we are tremendously interested in it. It goes without saying that we are working very hard at it in our laboratories.

Eurocommunism Alive, Well

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — "The NATO countries have enough economic self-confidence, enough political and social cohesion to keep their system in fair working order without having to resort to military interventions. Per contra, there is no such flexibility in the Soviet bloc because the hegemony of the Soviet Union is based neither on the agreement of the peoples who live under Soviet rule nor on any economic or social strength that could keep the Soviet-ruled territories in a state of good repair. The Soviet substitute for an acceptable social order is crude military power. Soviet dogmatism is empty of content." It is Manuel Azcarate, Santiago Carrillo's "foreign minister" and No.2 in the Spanish Communist Party.

It is taken from a remarkable interview with George Urban to appear in next month's Encounter, timed to influence Spain's crucial first general election under the new constitution on March 1. It is also the part of the interview that Azcarate in an "afterthought" suggested might be better deleted but which Encounter editor, Melvin Lasky, decided to leave in. "We see no reason to support a stratagem of obliterating whole minutes of a tape recording — not in Nixon's case or anybody else's."

It is an interview that deserves to blow the top off the current East-West debate. Its freshness, its intellectual vigor, its imagination, turns the prism of European politics upside down. Incidentally it is bound to win more votes than it loses for the Spanish Communist Party.

Removal of Causes

Once the Eurocommunists firmly unshackle themselves from their Soviet past, Azcarate argues (and the quotation above shows him doing just that), once the contagion of a liberated Eurocommunism spreads through Western Europe into Eastern Europe, the United States and the Soviet Union will find themselves removed from the battlefield for the European mind. A Europe that was under Socialist rule with Eurocommunists dominant in the East and in alliance with other left parties in the West, would remove the primary causes of East-West tension. "The political and ideological overspill of such a development would reach far beyond Europe, rendering the world's bipolar preoccupations increasingly irrelevant."

The Americans, continues Azcarate, would hardly "do a Czechoslovakia" to the Italians, French or Spanish to keep them in line. And the Soviet Union these days would not dare invade one of its satellites. But if it did attempt to repress this new virus of Communism the Eurocommunists would fight. The Czechs on the night of August 20, 1968 should have fought the Russians. That mistake will not be repeated.

However Azcarate does not stop there. In another of the paragraphs he urged the editor of Encounter to delete he notes "NATO has created a zone of security in Western Europe which shields those countries too (like Spain) which are not members of the alliance. We do therefore enjoy direct protection against the possibility of Soviet intervention. This is a positive fact about NATO."

In short Azcarate's argument seems to be this. A Eurocommunist type of Socialism advances to the point of taking power in Western Europe. The same mixture undermines and transforms the so-called "Socialism" of Eastern Europe. Warsaw Pact and Soviet hegemony are undermined. A pre-emptive strike by the Soviet Union is neutralized by the determination of the Eurocommunists to fight back, protected and supported by the NATO shield, the Third World and China. Soviet power crumbles. The Warsaw Pact disintegrates. NATO, no longer necessary, is disbanded.

Rosa Luxemburg

This is not a totally original theses, although it is cast for the firt time in the mould of the 1970s. Azcarate is the first to admit that his brand of Socialist transformation is inspired by Rosa Luxemburg, the leader of German Communism in the early years of the 20th century. It was she who warned Lenin that his type of Communism would make the Soviet Union the most tyrannical regime in the world. Dubcek's Czechoslovakia too, although squashed and failed, is the midwife to much of Azcarate's thinking. "Any success the Czechs managed to achieve in reforming Communism was a challenge to *our* ability to reform it: *their* reaction to Stalinism was a prophylactic warning to *us*."

A third influence, although Azcarate draws back from acknowledging it, is the success of Western Capitalist dominated society. He is prepared to acknowledge that a citizen's freedom to receive and impart information is "infinitely greater under Capitalism in several Capitalist countries than under the Soviet system — and this freedom to inform and to be informed is, after all, the first condition of democracy." But he is not prepared to conclude, or so it seems, that it is this freedom that has allowed the very cause he fights for to remain alive or to wonder out aloud if that system could offer more than the one he advocates.

The Spanish election will give us the first reading on whether Azcarate's potent new political vision can be sold to a Western electorate. It could be the precursor of many things to come.

Britain: 'Who Shall Rule?'

By George F. Will

LONDON — Britain has one of the world's longest continuous traditions of politics, but today's strangling struggle with labor unions suggests that the basic political question is unresolved: "Who shall rule?" Royal power had its Runnymede; industrial power was tamed; but unions are untamed.

During a 1912 coal strike, Sir Edward Grey wrote: "Power has passed from the king to the nobles, from the nobles to the middle classes and through them to the House of Commons and now it is passing from the House of Commons to the trades unions. . .There are unpleasant years before us." Today a businessman says: "The Tories can criticize, but the Trades Union Congress can wreck a government." The current labor troubles, the worst since the 1926 General Strike, may have wrecked the Labor Party's chance of winning the election that must come by mid-November.

The strife will subside, the crocuses will come up, and the sun will come out, the British public, which is a glutton for punishment, which has an even shorter memory than most public's, and which would be better if it had a shorter fuse, may doze off, again. But today the willfulness of Britain's unions is in flood tide, and it is widely recognized that the nation needs some flood-control measures.

Source of Funds

The are not apt to come from the Labor Party, which gets most of its funds from unions and gives to unions most of the votes at party conferences. It is less a political party than an interest group mobilized for political action. But it has been aided by the intellectual flabbiness of modern British conservatism. Conservatism is usually anti-theoretical, but British Conservatives have been a bit too proud of having almost no principles to rise above.

Evelyn Waugh complained that Conservatives had never put the clock back a single minute. Actually, they have moved ahead the clock of collectivism. And they have made possible the "ratchet effect" of socialism: Little that socialist governments to gets undone.

George Bernard Shaw predicted that "at least half" the steps toward socialism would be taken by "the anti-socialist party," and he was not far off. In 1926, a Conservative government natinalized the electric and broadcasting industries. In 1933, a predominantly Conservative government nationalized coal deposits. By 1939, many welfare state aspirtions of New Deal Democrats were achievements of Britain's Conservatives.

When a Labor government nationalized the Bank of England in 1946, Churchill said that action did not "raise any matter of principle." In 1953, he said party differences were "mainly those of emphasis." Until recently, the Conservative Party lacked a principled, articulate and potent impulse of anti-statism. Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative leader, is supplying that.

She is well within the moderate mainstream of modern conservatism. The fact that she strikes much of Britain's intelligentsia as ideologically exotic, or scary, tells little about her but much about the narrowness of the flaccid collectivist consensus that has been part of Britain's problem since the war.

Wedding of Values

She does not challenge the consensus about the essential responsibilities of the welfare state. Although she is more ardently in favor of a market system than recent Tory leaders have been, she understands that no industrial society wants wealth allocated only by market forces. And she understands this:

Conservatism is not just a philosophic underpinning for capitalism. However, the Conservative agenda today is defined by capitalism. The Conservative task is to combine the virtues of capitalism — such as dynamism, rationality and social mobility — with values — such as equality and security — that capitalist ideology slights.

Britain's recent political history suggests some fascinating might-have-beens. Ian Gilmour, a Conservative MP, believes that if the Conservatives had won the 1964 election, Labor, which had been out of power since 1951, might have changed as continental socialist parties have changed, becoming less dogmatic and Marxist. Instead, it has become more so. If the Conservatives had won in 1974, which they nearly did, in an election that was something of a referendum on union power, unions today would be more state-broken.

Just as the Conservatives moved to the right in opposition after 1974, Labor, if it loses in 1979, may swerve sharply to the left, and consign itself to the political wilderness for a long while. That is why 1979, which has begun with intolerable social strife, may be a year of fundamental political change in Britain.

Mexico's Samaria: A Promised Land

By James Reston

VILLAHERMOSA, Mexico — Mexico's oil boom is centered around this city where the states of Tabasco and Chiappas meet at the lower curve or wrist of the Gulf of Mexico, just below the upraised hand of the Yucatan Peninsula.

The Mexicans have been pumping oil around here ever since the beginning of the 20th century, but even early in the 1970s they were getting only about 60,000 barrels of oil a day, and Mexico at that time was importing oil to fuel its developing industries.

Now, as a result of new techniques of geology and of drilling much deeper, to about 4,000 meters through a kind of plastic rock, this 100-mile-square area — the so-called Mexican Southern Oil Zone — is now producing 1.075 million barrels per day of oil and 1.4 billion cubic feet of gas a day. A reporter cannot quite check every gallon and cubic foot, but these are the official Mexican figures.

Any visitor, however, has to be surprised and even stunned by the human energy in these parts. The Mexicans, hoping for a new commercial relationship with the United States, have built an out-sized 48-inch pipeline from this new productive oilfield to Reynosa near San Fernando, 75 miles from the U.S. border — a distance of over 850 miles. And they have done it to the astonishment of almost everybody within a year and a half. They stopped at San Fernando, waiting for political decisions with the United States on whether Washington wanted Mexican gas at Mexico's price.

This question of Mexico's new oil and gas resources will be discussed but probably not resolv next week when President Car comes to Mexico City for a revi of U.S.-Mexican relations wi President Jose Lopez Portillo. B meanwhile the Mexicans are pum ing gas and oil, exporting their li uid black gold out of a mode deep-water terminal off Vera Cr in supertankers, mainly to Isra Spain, France, Japan, and also limited quantities to the Unit States.

And they are building anoth offshore supertanker loading ba in the Pacific at Salina Cruz Oaxaca State.

Meanwhile, a few observatio about this special Southern Zone Mexico that is now producing percent of the total. On the surfac it looks nothing like the Texas oi fields or the barren desert oilfiel in the Mideast around the Gulf. this time of year, it is as green Ireland and as swampy as the Mi sissippi Delta. From a hotel balc ny in Villahermosa you can see t gas flares blazing in the night, b from the platform from an oil r outside the city, you see nothir but small banana patches on t edge of the jungle, with an occa sional palm-thatched hut, or ru cinderblock dwelling populat mainly it seems by children.

Along the one road outside Villahermosa, there is an occassio al oil rig standing high out of t jungle. But here are most moder oil drills and electronic and ref gerated control machines in t world, most of them manufacture in the United States.

Bare Patch

At a bare patch in the jungle b tween Villahermosa and the va petrochemical plant 30 miles aw across the border in the state Chiappas, there was a large scrape area not much bigger than a coup of football fields at a place calle of all things, Samaria, containin the most modern oil-gas separatio plant in Latin America. It operat 24 hours a day, on three eight-ho shifts, with only five men on eac shift.

The petrochemical plant, farth down the road, looks like that va tangle of tubes, towers and flarin gas on the New Jersey Meadow outside of Newark. But this is sti building — with 9,000 constructio workers on hand.

On a 700-acre square, this s called Cactus Plant is already while under construction, pr ducing methane, propane, butan sulphur, bentane, hexane and othe petroleum products. And there i no evidence in the countrysid about where all these 9,000 peopl live.

This so-called Southern Zone, al though the biggest in Mexico, i only the most productive of th new oilfields. Other fields are bein explored along the Guatemala border and in the long peninsula o Baja California on Mexico's wes coast.

Rainy Time

Even in this winter season, th conditions of work seem harsh i the Southern Zone. This is th rainy time, and balancing the lon oil pipes on the catwalks of th high oil rigs in the rain and wind o the night shift is a kind of terror.

But in this swampy and humi latitude in the summer, when th temperatures run over 100 degree it must be harder even than in th oil fields of Texas or the dry cl mate of the Middle East.

Nevertheless, there is somethin in the air here more than the sme of gas and the damp decay of th jungle. There is an excitement c new and hopeful work to do. Eve the officials in their modest in provised headquarters along th edge of Cactus Petrochemical Plan and in the offices here in Villahe mosa are working to the edge human endurance.

In short, even if all this new o does not produce a great man jobs, which is Mexico's main prob lem, it produces hope that Mexic has a better future, and that it i just on the verge of other new di coveries. For only between 10 an 15 percent of this country has bee explored for oil, and this make many people here think that mayb they will eventually find enoug new natural resources to keep u with the startling rise of their popu lation.

— *Letters* —

Buckley's Ire

Your account of the consent decree (IHT, Feb. 9) is so idiotically, malevolently, and comprehensively misleading I cannot undertake to correct it in the space you would grant me (there are four factual errors in the headline and lead sentence). Those of your readers who care to have a reliable account of the story are referred to The New York Times, Feb. 8.

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY.
Rougemont, Switzerland.

(The IHT invites Mr. Buckley to respond further, at his convenience.)

Nonofficial Yank

Ms. Audine Stier, a "member of the government establishment," tells us that our public servants are also suffering and that we, victims of the new tax law, should not make invidious comparisons with the position of our public servants (IHT, Feb. 5).

Why? Because "in general salaries in the private sector are a good deal above those in government."

She has to be kidding. Most of us in the private sector do not have housing allowances or cost-of-living adjustments. Very few of us have guaranteed jobs with guaranteed, inflation-proof pensions, and none of us have tax-free booze, gas and other goodies.

And Ms. Stier does not mention that the average American abroad along with other U.S. taxpayers are the ones that pay for the often inefficient and overstaffed U.S. operations abroad.

The Carter Administration has taken the position that the public service is in many respects overstaffed and overpaid, and is trying to remedy this against the ferocious opposition of many vested interests, including the civil service itself.

So let us not get confused on this. The average nonofficial American abroad is being hit harder and harder, not least by the new tax law. The average official American abroad (except the GI in Germany) is in a far better position and well insulated from the cold winds blowing in the real world.

FRANCIS M. S. PEEL.
Geneva.

Please Not Kirby!

Well, this is it! It is bad enough to have so many bills, French and U.S. taxes to pay this month, and all the rest, but as a reader of the IHT for so many, many years, I *protest* when my favorite comic strip is taken out as well. After reading through the whole paper each night, I always relax with the funnies. To my horror "Rip Kirby" has been taken out, gone! I didn't mind when "L'il Abner" was stopped, and I certainly would not miss "Rex Morgan, M.D." which I find a real bore, an insipid, uninteresting, middle-class soap opera, about as exciting as a 2-cent stamp. I like an exciting story to follow.

I couldn't care less about "Doonesbury" and this is *no* replacement. Please! Can't something be done to get "Rip Kirby" back? You don't have one single good adventure or detective "serial" comic strip left.I hope that other "Rip Kirby" fans will follow suit.

A.G.
Paris.

Breaking Hearts

If "numbers speak" louder than words (Harry J. Lipkin IHT, Jan. 29) why then is it that the vast majority of peoples everywhere (including very many Israelis) strongly oppose Jewish settlements in the West Bank of the Jordan? Because it is not the numbers of settlers that makes the difference — several hundred Israelis amongst 750,000 West Bank Arabs — but the principles that are involved of arousing new passions and opening old scars.

Living in the quietude of Rehovat, Mr. Lipkin's memory may have become blurred. But surely he realizes that many Palestinians who wrongly abused the rights of people in southern Lebanon, once had homes of their own in Israeli towns.

There always are two sides to a coin, and as Dylan Thomas said: "The hearts that we broke long ago have long been breaking others."

Harry Spiro.
Paris.

Doomed Caption

October 29, 1929 was a Tuesday and not a Friday [as stated in the caption of an IHT article Feb. 2]. All trading days in October [1929] were doomsdays, but the worst of them all, the day usually identified with the crash, was October 24, a Thursday. That day 12,894,650 shares changed hands "at prices which shattered the dreams and the hopes of those who had owned them" ("The Great Crash," J. K. Galbraith).

MARIO SAMPIRO.
Luc-sur-Mer.

(The IHT regrets the error in the caption.)

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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United Press International

PUCKISH MOOD — While barges and tugboats are trapped in the frozen inland harbor of Brunswick, West Germany, their crew members engage in a hybrid of ice hockey and soccer.

Benguela Rail Line Held Unready to Open

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 9 (WP) — The Benguela railroad, once a main lifeline of three central African countries but closed nearly four years ago because of the Angolan civil war, will not resume its operations across international borders for months yet, according to a visiting Common Market official.

Speaking to reporters at Lusaka airport, Maurice Foley, a senior EEC official for foreign assistance, cited both technical and security reasons for the continuing holdup.

The line was supposed to resume functioning between Angola and Zaire in November, but efforts in this direction never got beyond a formal ceremony marking the reopening of the rail bridge at Dilolo on the Zaire-Angola border. Dissidents fighting the present Angolan government in southern Angola blew up another bridge and swore never to allow the line to operthern Angola blew up another bridge and swore never t Benguela railroad, more than 1,000 miles long, once took about 40 percent of Zambia's and Zaire's copper exports to the Angolan Atlantic port of Lobito. Its closure in August, 1975, because of the civil war then raging inside Angola provoked a major transportation crisis for Zaire and Zambia, from which neither country has recovered.

Zambia still faces a major problem in getting its copper exports out, and since October it has been sending them through Rhodesia to South African ports.

Among technical problems still to be resolved, Mr. Foley mentioned the need to repair the entire signal system along the line between Lubumbashi and Dilolo, improved efficiency and more rolling stock for the Zambian railroads and beefing up the handling capacity of yards in Zaire as well as in Lobito.

He said that a number of Common Market countries and others were expected to provide loans and technical assistance to get the Benguela line running again. But he gave no indication about how much the Common Market would invest in the project or a date when the railroad would resume its operations across borders.

Repairs Studied

Mr. Foley was representing the European Economic Community at a meeting here of Angolan and Zambian officials who have decided to set up a technical committee to study repairs needed on the line and arrange for foreign assistance. Zaire failed to show up for the first in a series of meetings scheduled between now and late March. The next one will be held in Lobito late this month.

Angolan Transport Minister Fernando Muteka denied during the meeting that dissidents belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, led by Jonas Savimbi, posed any security threat to the railroad.

"The stories that Dr. Savimbi is controlling parts of Angola are false. The security of the line has been guaranteed by the People's Republic of Angola," local press reports quoted him as saying.

2 Tremors Hit Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Feb. 9 (Reuters) — Two slight tremors today shook an area near Sarajevo in central Yugoslavia, offcials here said. No casualities or damage were reported.

Accedes to Communist Demands

Italy Cabinet Invites Probe Of Handling of Moro Case

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Feb. 9 (NYT) — The caretaker government of acting Premier Giulio Andreotti today accepted demands by Communists and other political parties for a full-scale parliamentary investigation of its conduct during and after the abduction and slaying of former Premier Aldo Moro.

Acting Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni defended the government and the Christian Democratic Party against charges of inefficiency and undemocratic conduct in their handling of the case and said that the government will not oppose the proposed investigation.

Mr. Andreotti's one-party, minority Cabinet has been acting as a caretaker government since he submitted its resignation Jan. 31 after the Communists withdrew their support. The new controversy over the Moro case is complicating Mr. Andreotti's already-difficult task of trying to form a new government.

Mr. Rognoni cited the arrest of 11 suspects in connection with the abduction and death of Mr. Moro as evidence of the efficiency of the government's anti-terrorist operations. He said that arrest warrants had been issued for 13 other suspects. In all, 25 terrorists have been arrested in recent months, he told a joint session of the Defense and Interior Affairs committees of the Chamber of Deputies.

He confirmed that a Christian Democratic senator, Vittorio Cervone, and a journalist, Ernesto Viglione, had come to him after Mr. Moro's death last May 9 to report that a dissident member of the Red Brigades terrorist organization had revealed to them the date and place of a "summit meeting" of leading terrorists with two political figures and "a man connected with the Vatican."

The contacts of Mr. Cervone and Mr. Viglione with the Red Brigades were revealed Wednesday in the weekly newsmagazine L'Espresso. Mr. Rognoni said he suspected that the "dissident terrorist" was a fake but, in keeping with the government's policy of pursuing all possible leads, he agreed to put important police forces in place for the projected terrorist "summit."

Shortly before the scheduled date in August, Mr. Cervone and Mr. Viglione reported they had been told the meeting was canceled because the death of Pope Paul VI made it impossible for the "man from the Vatican" to attend, Mr. Rognoni said. This, too, had been in the article in L'Espresso.

He also said that he had ordered an investigation into charges by the "dissident terrorist" that several carabinieri were involved, along with Red Brigades terrorists, in the kidnapping of Mr. Moro and the killing of his four-man police escort last March 16.

The investigation had produced nothing to bear out the charges but was continuing, he said. Mr. Rognoni said that Gen. Carlo Alberto dalla Chiesa, who is in charge of anti-terrorist operations, held several meetings with Mr. Cervone and Mr. Viglione after their report.

Swiss Drinking, Smoking More

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Feb. 9 (UPI) — The Swiss are drinking more liquor and wine and smoking more than ever, the Institute for Alcoholism said today.

The institute said that in 1977, the latest year for which full statistics are available, 10.41 liters of spirits were consumed per person, against 10.33 liters in 1976. Per-capita consumption of wine rose to 44.9 liters from 43.5 liters the year before, although beer consumption declined from 71.1 liters to 68.3 liters per person.

The institute said that 4.2 percent of the Swiss population consumed 30 percent of all alcoholic drinks in 1977, meaning that these people drank at least 1 liter of wine, 2 liters of beer or .25 liters of spirits daily. Cigarette consumption rose from 2,537 per person in 1975 to 2,632 in 1977.

Coastal Boom In U.S. Blamed On Concorde

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI) — A Concorde supersonic flight from London to Washington D.C. was blamed today for causing an earth-shaking boom that residents from New Jersey to Massachusetts thought was either an explosion or earthquake.

"It was a sonic boom type shock in the atmosphere that came from a Concorde that made an unusually late landing at the Dulles Washington Airport," said William Donn, a geophysicist at the Lamont Observatory in Palisades, N.Y.

British Airways later denied that one of its Concordes had caused the boom. An Airline spokesman said that its flight from London had been flying at subsonic speed for at least 10 minutes before the boom was heard.

Police on Strike In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9 (UPI) — New Orleans police went on strike for more pay last night, a week before the city's Mardi Gras celebrations begin.

Members of the Police Association of New Orleans said that they notified the governor's office that the strike began at 8:10 p.m., immediately after all 400 union members present cast strike ballots at a union hall.

If the strike lasts long it would severely cramp the city's ability to cope with the crowds which traditionally throng to New Orleans each year for Mardi Gras. The gala begins Feb. 18 with four parades.

France Says Drug Arrests Rose by 70% During 1978

PARIS, Feb. 9 (Reuters) — Statistics released by the French Interior Ministry show that about 7,800 drug offenders, including 158 international traffickers, were arrested in France last year — an increase of nearly 70 percent from 1977.

The French police have claimed considerable success in the fight against drug trafficking. Last year, narcotics agents reported seizing about 11 pounds of opium, 81 pounds of morphine, 106 pounds of heroin, 211 pounds of cocaine, more than two tons of cannabis and nearly 12,500 doses of LSD.

Addiction to cocaine and heroin were increasing despite difficulties in obtaining supplies, said Detective Superintendent Marcel Boide of the French Narcotics Squad. "Dealers can get up to 1,500 francs ($352) for one gram of pure heroin on the street and about 500 francs ($117) for one gram of cocaine," he said. Ten grams of marijuana fetch about $20 and 10 grams of hashish up to $60, Mr. Boide said.

These high prices explain the worrying rise in burglaries of pharmacies where addicts can find substitute drugs. There were more than 1,000 such burglaries in France last year, a 65-percent increase from the previous year.

Under French law, the use, possession or minor trafficking of hard drugs brings sentences ranging from two months to 10 years in prison, with possible fines from about $12 to $11.7 million. Judges may also order a hospital rehabilitation program.

The law provides for sentences of up to 20 years in prison and unlimited fines for the illegal import, export and production of drugs and all major trafficking in illegal drugs.

According to the Interior Ministry, France's domestic market in hard drugs supplied mainly from Thailand via Amsterdam. The Dutch city has replaced Marseilles as the hub of international drug traffice, authorities said. Compared to other West European countries, France is said to be affected little by heroin smuggling from the Mideast.

French authorities believe there is little French-made heroin on the market. But the Marseilles area is still under close surveillance by narcotics agents.

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11 Held in Chicago for Trading In Cocaine on Exchange Floor

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (UPI) — A Chicago Board Options Exchange clerk surrendered to U.S. marshals yesterday, bringing to 11 the number arrested for allegedly trading in cocaine on the CBOE floor.

A group of options traders are suspected of involvement in selling tens of thousands of dollars worth of cocaine at the exchange, where the drug is reported to be a popular means of relaxation.

U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency agents arrested 10 persons — including six present and former brokers — on the floor of the exchange Wednesday. An 11th person, James Matkaitis, surrendered to authorities yesterday. He was wanted on a complaint filed by the DEA.

The DEA is still seeking three persons in connection with the cocaine ring, which the agency has been investigating for more than a year.

The exchange issued a statement yesterday, saying that it "deplores" the way the DEA handled the arrests. The statement noted, however that the CBOE "intends to cooperate fully with the authorities in completing the drug investigation and in no way condones the conduct alleged to have been engaged in by a few."

A federal grand jury Wednesday returned indictments for eight persons — six of whom were arrested on the floor later that day. The seventh surrendered. Two of those indicted are still being sought and a third is not yet in custody.

Stockbrokers Sheldon Stern and Joel Pascal, both of Chicago, faced the most severe charges — conspiracy, using the telephone to make their transactions and possession with intent to distribute about a pound of cocaine.

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But Government Rejects Warning Labels Now

Drinking and Birth Defects Linked in U.S.

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP) — Federal officials yesterday warned that even mild drinking during pregnancy may be a cause of birth defects, but decided not to order a warning on liquor bottles.

The Treasury Department ruled against a warning label "at this time," although Food and Drug Administration Commissioner Donald Kennedy said 15 months ago that one was needed and asked the Treasury to require it.

Richard Davis, assistant Treasury secretary for enforcement, said the department will reconsider its decision if an educational plan fails.

"Dr. Kennedy supports their current plan," FDA spokesman Wayne Pines said. "We're prepared to work with them on an educational program."

The Treasury Department, whose Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau regulates whiskey, wine and beer labels, based its decision in part on a report from a three-member scientific panel. One panelist, Dr. Judith Hall, a Seattle medical geneticist, urged a warning label now.

There is overwhelming evidence, she said, that heavy drinking causes a severe "fetal alcohol syndrome" in one newborn in every 2,000 in the United States. Although firm evidence is lacking, she said, even light drinking probably causes adverse effects in as many as one or two infants in 1,000.

These could include stillbirths and lower birth weights, as well as hyperactivity and behavioral effects, according to some research.

Dr. Sergio Fabro, head of fetal-maternal medicine at George Washington University, agreed that heavy drinking may cause problems in the central nervous system that could produce mental retardation and a "cluster" of facial abnormalities.

Of lighter drinking, he said only that "some toxicity suspicious of or compatible with alcohol toxicity . . . has been observed" after consumption of an ounce of pure alcohol daily — the amount in two ounces of 100-proof liquor or two four-ounce glasses of wine. "As an intelligent guess," he said, "substantial and serious risk" may begin when a woman drinks three or more ounces of pure alcohol, about three stiff drinks daily.

But Dr. Fabro declined to recommend for or against a warning label. And Dr. Amitai Etzioni, a sociologist and head of the Center for Policy Research, said the government should use official warnings sparingly and that more research is needed before it can justify labeling.

"For the heavy drinker, the evidence is clear," but for the lighter drinker, it's not as certain, said the Treasury Department's Davis. "Also," he said, "people may be getting tired of being told by government what to do."

He promised to work with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to get information to women. Any message needs to include nonpregnant women, since the greatest effect on the fetus may take place at the first stage of pregnancy, before a woman knows she is pregnant.

Mr. Davis said there have been talks with the liquor industry to seek cooperation, and the Treasury Department hopes to get warning messages into liquor stores. Asked whether the government would like to get the message into bars, too, he said, "We'll try."

Associated Press

MUZZLE TO NUZZLE — New York boy wears cold-weather mask as his dog nuzzles up to him on blustery day.

Obituaries

Earl of Bandon, RAF Hero in Far East

CORK, Ireland, Feb. 9 (UPI) — The Earl of Bandon, 74, a celebrated RAF flier during World War II and a top air force commander in Europe and the Far East afterward, died yesterday after a brief illness.

Percy Ronald Gardner Bernard, the fifth earl of Bandon, was a colorful character known as "Paddy" Bandon in the Far East Theater in World War II, commanding a Beaufighters group against Japanese forces in Burma.

"Lord Bandon's group made air history," a wartime historian wrote, "and helped to finally beat the Japanese."

His family motto was "Proved virtue will flourish," and Lord Bandon seemed to prove it.

By the end of the war he was a much-decorated acting air vice-marshal, holding the U.S. Distinguished Flying Cross and Bronze Star in addition to many British medals.

In the postwar period, he was commander in chief of NATO air forces in Central Europe until 1963 and earlier was RAF commander in chief in the Far East. He was an air marshal when he retired to Castle Bernard near Cork, the family seat.

Australians Arrest 3 Croatian Rightists

SYDNEY, Feb. 9 (AP) — Police raided a house near here today, seized bombs and explosives and arrested three men who police spokesmen said were Croatians who planned to blow up Sydney's water supply.

Police said that the raid followed weeks of investigations. They said that the Croats were members of a rightist movement seeking to overthrow the Yugoslav government.

Prof. Dennis Gabor

LONDON, Feb. 9 (Reuters) — Prof. Dennis Gabor, 78, who won the Nobel Prize for physics in 1971, died here yesterday.

Dr. Gabor was professor of applied electronic physics at Imperial College, London, and was best-known for inventing holography, a technique of lensless three-dimensional photography involving laser beams.

Outspoken Candidates Seek Seats As Haiti Voters Prepare for Vote

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 9 (AP) — Haitians vote Sunday to elect 58 Legislative Assembly deputies following a campaign marked by unusual outspokenness. There has been strong popular response here and in Cap Haiten, the country's two biggest cities, to candidates who promise to remain independent.

The assembly has been frequently criticized by foreign observers as a rubber-stamp body that routinely endorses plans and proposals of President Jean-Claude Duvalier, as it did those of his father, the late President Francois Duvalier.

There are no political parties in Haiti and open dissent is quickly muffled, although the harshness of the Francois Duvalier years is seen less often. Past candidates for the Legislative Assembly, elected every six years, have been staunch Duvalierists.

In Port-au-Prince rallies have been large for Yves Champagne, 31, a U.S.-educated politician who promises to work for the common people. "I think I am going to win. The common people are with me," he says. He has pressed for reforms in health, education and nutrition.

Western observers say that it may be hard to gauge the fairness of the elections since ballots will not be counted until Feb. 18. They say that even if some dissenters are elected to the Legislative Assembly, power will remain in the hands of the president and the Duvalier family, in power since 1957.

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Look Who Came to Dinner

Brzezinski: President's Chinese Trump Card

By Martin Schram

WASHINGTON (WP)— Even days later, the eyes sparkle with excitement. The arms erupt in sudden sweeping gestures when he talks about it. And that causes the photos — about a dozen of them — to fly out of Zbigniew Brzezinski's hands and scatter over the floor of his office.

"Here's Cy. . . and here I am. . . and there is Teng right between us. . ."

Mr. Brzezinski is talking in his clipped, excited way, and he is pointing at one photo that remains in his hand while he bends to scoop up the rest.

"It'a amazing, when you think of it. The leader of a billion people — having dinner in my house just two hours after he arrived in this country! I mean, it really is rather amazing!"

The president's national security adviser is proud, and understandably so. For Teng Hsiao-ping has come to the United States; U.S.-China relations have been normalized; and Zbigniew Brzezinski has again become a highly visible — and, his critics fear, dominant — maker of foreign policy.

It was only last spring that Mr. Brzezinski had been dealt a lowered profile by President Carter. This had happened after a very upset Secretary of State Cyrus Vance complained to Mr. Carter about Mr. Brzezinski's hard-line public statements of policy — mostly concerning the Russians and the Cubans in Africa and a warning about proxy wars. Mr. Vance had said that he could not function effectively as secretary of state under such conditions. Some close to the president thought Mr. Vance would even quit. And so Mr. Carter had let Mr. Brzezinski know that he was to stay in the background, and Mr. Brzezinski did just that.

Teng Arrival

Until the arrival of Teng Hsiao-ping.

When asked, Mr. Brzezinski responds by saying all the right things about how the visit of Mr. Teng was really "an accomplishment of one man most of all — the president" and how it was "a team effort on the part of the president, Cy, myself and. . ."

But that said, Mr. Brzezinski is keenly aware of what the Teng visit has meant to his own career. And he has been aware for some time. He was aware last May, when, during his private talks with Mr. Teng, he invited the Chinese leader to come to his home outside Washington for dinner as soon as the normalization of relations was completed. The gesture, he knew, would be unprecedented.

And he was aware, more recently, when he requested that he be included in the formal receiving line for Mr. Teng's arrival at the White House. Traditionally, Mr. Brzezinski had stood to the side at such ceremonies, a staff man and not a Cabinet man.

But the Teng visit was something special for Mr. Brzezinski. And the president agreed. "Zbig was more visible throughout this visit because the president — and others, including Cy — felt this was a special feather in his cap," said Press Secretary Jody Powell.

The normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations gives a significant look at both the influence of Mr. Brzezinski on the future of the China policy, and the influence of the China policy on the future of Mr. Brzezinski.

'Reasonable, Direct'

. . . *"I don't know if Teng trusted me more than he trusted Cy. But. . . was reasonable and direct in my meetings with him. I don't mince. . .words. [Pause.] Who knows? Maybe it was the Soviets who built me up. . .with the Chinese, back when they attacked me by name [in Pravda]. . . Maybe the Soviets brought us together."* . . .— *Brzezinski.*

Mr. Brzezinski slaps his knees as he reflects on how such a notion will go down with the Kremlin.

Mr. Brzezinski went to Peking in May of last year to talk with Mr. Teng. Mr. Vance had been there almost a year earlier, but his talks had not gone well, as far as the Chinese were concerned. Mr. Vance had been exploratory in his approach to the normalization of relations.

As a result, Mr. Teng kept asking Mr. Brzezinski whether the United States really intended to normalize relations. As Mr. Teng saw it then — President Richard Nixon had promised to normalize ties in his second term before he was forced to resign because of the Watergate scandal. Then President Gerald Ford had promised to do it as soon as he won the 1976 election.

"If the president has made up his mind to normalize. . ." Mr. Teng kept saying to Mr. Brzezinski in that May meeting. And Mr. Brzezinski kept replying, "I have told you that the president *has* made up his mind. . ."

Finally, Mr. Brzezinski tossed in a personal gesture for emphasis. He told Mr. Teng "It *will* occur. And I want you to come to my house for dinner when it does happen."

It is probably from that point on that the normalization of relations between the United States and China loomed as a major force in the personal as well as professional life of Mr. Brzezinski.

When he returned home, he told his wife about the invitation. "We kind of knew it was a vague possibility since May," said Muska Brzezinski. "This dinner was something we had both been looking forward to for a long time."

Mr. Brzezinski assumed a dominant role in the shaping of the U.S. China policy in the months that followed. Officially, Mr. Vance was always carefully co-equal. But the president relied heavily on Mr. Brzezinski, especially since Mr. Vance became enmeshed in the Middle East and SALT negotiations.

"I think it goes back to the end of 1977," said a high-level policymaker. "Zbig felt that Cy would be bogged down in the Middle East. And so he decided to carve out a position of strength for himself in the China negotiations."

It is May and Mr. Brezezinski's hosts in Peking have taken him for the ritualistic climb along the Great Wall. "How high did Kissinger get?" Mr. Brzezinski reportedly asked. His hosts pointed to the spot.

"Okay," Mr. Brzezinski replied, "We'll go higher."

It must have been especially satisfying to Mr. Brzezinski when he realized that he could carve his foreign policy niche in the place of Henry Kissinger's most glamorous diplomatic achievement — the opening to China.

All of his professional life — at Harvard, Columbia, the Trilateral Commission, and the White House — Mr. Brzezinski has lived in the shadow of Mr. Kissinger. He has always been the other European-accented professor of foreign policy. Now he would top Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Brzezinski negotiated with the Chinese in Washington 10 times in the months that followed. The negotiations were tightly held. Vice President Mondale and presidential assistant Hamilton Jordan knew that the talks were continuing, but they did not know the details.

Peking was not pressed on the point that has since proven to be Mr. Carter's greatest domestic problem with the affair — assurances on Taiwan. The Chinese were never asked directly by the Carter officials to pledge that they would not try to take Taiwan by force, according to an informed White House source.

Mr. Brzezinski, a man schooled in policy; not politics, believes this made sense, because China had been saying for years that it would never give such assurance and because China is not capable of taking Taiwan without grave military risk, and probable defeat. Besides, China did not want to jeopardize its relationship with the United States, mindful of its concern about the Russians; and Mr. Brezezinski did not want to jeopardize the normalization, mindful of his concern about the Russians.

But it was Peking which finally forced the issue.

There had been the target date of Jan. 1, 1979, and it had been set by President Carter back when a SALT-2 agreement looked like it would be easy by *fall.*

Now, suddenly, the Chinese decided for just under the deadline. And the Carter officials wound up racing to complete the process; it was not tied down until just hours before it was announced on Dec. 15, in Washington and Peking. (Mr. Vance was out of the country in those last days.)

Mr. Carter's speech was drafted in secrecy. Mr. Brzezinski's specialist on China, Michel Oksenberg, wrote a draft and Mr. Brzezinski made a few changes. White House speechwriter Rick Hertzberg was given just an hour and a half to make editing changes. Mr. Mondale and Mr. Jordan read the speech in the afternoon, but there was little time for political input.

In Secrecy

The secrecy was ordered because the Carter inner circle was worried that some Senate conservatives might quickly try to prevent the president from being able to end the U.S.-Taiwan defense treaty on his own. "If we had tipped our hand," said a senior White House official, "you know damn well the conservatives would have tried to beat us to the punch."

In the end, Mr. Brzezinski and even the more politically trained advisers, miscalculated the degree of political opposition they would encounter on the Taiwan issue — and, importantly, the direction it would *come from.*

Predictably, the conservatives opposed the lack of formal assurance on Taiwan. But there was also considerable criticism from liberals on Capitol Hill — and that stunned the Carter officials.

They should not have been so surprised. For the problem was not so much what Mr. Carter did as how he explained it. In his speech he gave little mention to the future of Taiwan. He did not mention, for example, that the United States will still supply defensive arms to Taiwan. And he did not warn that the United States would view with greatest concern any use of force across the Straits of Taiwan.

The Carter advisers lost sight of the appeal that the president had found so effective during the 1976 campaign: that Americans want to feel "good" about their foreign policy, that they want to be "proud" of it again. Americans deserve a foreign policy, Mr. Carter used to say, that is as "good and honest and decent and truthful and fair and compassionate — and filled with love — as the American people are." And that message struck a popular chord.

The fact is that there was nothing about the way Mr. Carter handled the future of the people of Taiwan that could make Americans feel proud. And the congressional liberals sensed this, and the issue made for an easy way for them to try to restore their standing with the hard-liners.

"Looking back, it might have helped if we had beefed up that section on Taiwan," said one of Mr. Carter's advisers. "We knew there would be a flap from the conservatives. But we got more from the liberals than we expected — and some of it has a harsh edge. It's just that the decision to normalize and the need for the speech came up so fast and unexpectedly that we just were not programmed for the domestic politics of it."

Mr. Brzezinski has convened a meeting of Carter officials in his office to discuss SALT policy, a week after the China announcement. Suddenly, at 7 p.m., he jumps up. "I want to see if [Walter] Cronkite says anything about China," he says. And the other officials sit there — the SALT talk temporarily suspended — while Mr. Brzezinski watches the evening news.

In December, Mr. Brzezinski is asked by a visitor how he thinks the China normalization will affect the completion of SALT. "You know, it wouldn't be the end of the world," he said.

"We could live without a SALT agreement." He added that he is really not sure that this SALT treaty will make much difference, since it does not represent the big reduction in arms that the United States originally sought.

Dinner is just hours away. The jet carrying Mr. Teng will be arriving shortly at Andrews Air Force Base. At his home in McLean, Va., Mr. Brzezinski is worried that he does not have enough liquor. He calls Michel Oksenberg and Richard Holbrooke and they agree to bring some.

Mr. Oksenberg comes early and helps his boss work out the seating arrangement. Sixteen guests. Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski will sit on either side of Mr. Teng.

Mrs. Brzezinski has cooked the meal and the children, Ian, Mark and Mika, do the serving. Her menu: Roast beef, "because it is typcially American," she says and cooked well done because the Chinese have sent advance word that Mr. Teng likes it that way; crab, "it is something local;" vegetables and a fruit salad dessert.

There is much light banter.

Over cocktails and caviar, Mr. Brzezinski tells Mr. Teng, "President Carter has had some domestic political difficulties with the normalization. Have you had any political difficulties?" Mr. Teng replies: "Yes, I have. In the province of Taiwan, there has been some opposition."

Muska Brzezinski comes away from the dinner justifiably proud of the way it all turned out and of the easy, informal relationship her husband seemed to have established with the guest of honor.

"They hit it off," she said. "The vibes were good."

She is careful, as is her husband, not to leave the impression that the evening — the whole week, in fact — is any more Mr. Brzezinski's than Mr. Vance's. "It was very exciting for my husband," she said. "But of course, he was just a cog — a key cog — in it."

Days later, Mr. Brzezinski discusses that night at his house with Mr. Teng. "There is no doubt that the dinner broke the ice in a certain way," he says. "It set a tone for the personal relationships that carried through the later formal talks."

There is the view from the White House:

"This was Zbig's baby more than anyone else's," said a senior adviser. "For him it was a significant personal milestone — especially after last summer [when he was given a lowered profile]."

Another White House official, who generally agrees with Mr. Brzezinski, said he believes there is a difference between why Mr. Vance favored normalization with China and why Mr. Brzezinski did. "Cy is the lawyer. . .and he favored normalization because it is a rectification of names, correct labeling. . . he is concerned with accuracy. Zbig is the educator. . . he's concerned with shifts in world power. . . This is Jimmy Carter's China policy. I think he is very proud of supporting his lawyer and his educator. But he has not been guided by them as much as he has guided them."

Then there is the view from outside the White House, from a top policy-maker who generally sides with Mr. Vance:

"Zbig is really riding high now. He had the central role behind the scenes and he was all alone in the press play. I'm told. . . the president thinks Zbig did 99 percent of the work on China. . . So Zbig is riding high and it will probably extend beyond China and into other foreign policy fields." He adds the sort of comment that enrages presidential spokesmen: "I'm afraid when Zbig gets his new influence, he's going to be taking it out of Vance's hide."

But officials who spend their time trying to divine who is up and who is down in the mind of Mr. Carter miss the point about the way the president operates.

He gets different advice from different advisers; at times he plays them off against one another, and at times he just uses them in different ways. So he relied chiefly on Mr. Vance, a skilled and experienced negotiator, when things were at their stickiest in the Middle East. And he relied chiefly on Mr. Brzezinski, a heralded hard-liner of Soviet policy, when he wanted to push the talks with the Chinese.

The president apparently prefers to pick and choose his spots for Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski. So it is not really a question of who is up and who is down. It is, more likely, that Zbigniew Brzezinski was Jimmy Carter's China card.

United Press International

National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Chinese Media Aglow With Reports on U.S.

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG (WP) — Chinese friends of Paul Speltz, a U.S. businessman spending a few months in Peking, have been asking a lot of questions about his salary since they saw a recent Chinese TV special from Washington.

The Chinese television crew profiled a family in the Washington suburbs who had, Mr. Speltz said, "what the Chinese commentator claimed was the average U.S. family income — $34,000 a year, $32,000 after taxes. I'd like to know more about that guy's tax deductions, but anyway, the Chinese here have made up their minds that we are all incredibly rich."

For the past week, each night at 7 and again at 9, television in major Chinese cities has been revealing the wonders of life in the United States as seen during the recent U.S. visit of Deptuy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Along with daily front-page newspapers stories, Peking's electronic media have provided a glittering, ever-smiling portrait of the United States. The Chinese reporters have made an amusing mistake here and there, but have provided little or no coverage of the capitalist failings that usually punctuate Peking reports on U.S. society.

The nightly TV specials, varying in duration from 35 minutes to more than an hour, have included a John Chancellor-narrated appreciation of Washington scenery with a Chinese voice-over, a long look at Atlanta skyscrapers and luxury hotels and a view of Mr. Teng in a cowboy hat at a Texas Rodeo.

"It has given an incredibly inflated view of American life," said a U.S. resident here.

The New China News Agency's English-language wire has stumbled occasionally in its reporting of the unfamiliar United States, although probably no more than do U.S. reporters seeing parts of China for the first time. Apparently unmindful of California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr.'s bachelor status, the agency reported that "Governor and Mrs. Brown were on hand at Palmdale to greet Deputy Premier Fang Yi.

And a dispatch from Atlanta movingly described Mr. Teng's visit to the grave of the U.S. black civil rights leader whom it consistently referred to as the "Rev. Martin Ruther King Jr."

The People's Daily, criticizing personality cults in China's leadership, said it was "absolutely wrong to deify leaders, give them lavish and overdone praise or exaggerate their personal roles." But that did not deter the agency from extensive coverage of Mr. Teng, or from reprinting quotes such as that of Atlanta auto worker Walter Hood, 28, who chatted with Mr. Teng at a Ford Motor Co. assembly line.

"He's really a nice man." Mr. Hood *told a Chinese reporter.* "I'm so sorry I forgot to say something nice to him." At the end of an evening's entertainment at the Kennedy Center, the agency said that Mr. Teng "kissed some lovely little American friends as he did his own grandchildren."

The reports of the visit in the Chinese press, at least those that have reached here, say little of the anti-Teng demonstrations in the United States. Chinese coverage of the opening ceremonies on the White House lawn carefully avoided mention of two U.S. radicals who were dragged from the stands after calling Mr. Teng a "traitor" and "murderer."

Neither the raucous leftist demonstrations protesting Mr. Teng's alterations of many policies of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung, nor the more sedate picket lines by pro-Taiwan U.S. citizens, appeared on Chinese television, Peking residents have said.

While U.S. television crews and reporters sent to China to cover ceremonial visits invariably do stories on Chinese poverty and social restraints, the Chinese reporters covering Mr. Teng seemed unwilling to mar a great moment in Peking diplomacy.

In reports on a tour of the United States last summer, Chinese reporters had discussed slums, traffic congestion and pornography; this time, the most critical reporting appeared to be a short review of the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit.

Rhapsodized

Chinese radio played music by Bob Dylan and Joan Baez on the eve of Mr. Teng's visit. Chinese news reports rhaposodized about the Kennedy Center performance — especially about the appearance of the Harlem Globetrotters and the song "I Love Peking's Tienanmen" sung by 200 U.S. schoolchildren.

Perhaps under the spell of John Denver, the New China News Agency reporter wrote of the show that "all the items are rich in national, rural and life flavor, leaving an impression of health and freshness on the audience."

In a lengthy report on Mr. Teng's final appearance at the White House, the agency concluded that "since World War II, the history of international relations has come to a crucial turning point with the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States."

Without any reference to public opinion polls, which still show United States doubts about the relationship with Peking, the agency told its Chinese readers that "the prevailing feeling of the U.S. public today [is], 'Let's forget the unpleasant things in the past and look forward to the future.' "

A Great Leap Forward for Television in China

SEATTLE (NYT) — With U.S. technology, China plans to bring color television to almost all of its vast population in a single leap — by using a satellite transmitting to small antennas in 3,800 Chinese communities.

The satellite would also be used to relay interurban communications, thus avoiding the cost and time required to improve China's land-line capabilities.

The project was agreed upon in principle during the visit to the United States of Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Fang-Yi, deputy premier for science and technology.

That Chinese want to proceed as rapidly as possible was indicated when Mr. Fang, asked when the new television system would go into operation, said, "As soon as the Americans deliver."

As he flew here to rejoin Mr. Teng for the flight home, Mr. Fang talked about a range of subjects, including China's new energy and research policies.

TV Plan

The television plan calls for placing a complex communications satellite about 22,300 miles above the equator, where its orbital velocity will exactly match the Earth's rotation. It will stabilize over the area south of Asia, so that it can beam separate television programs to eastern and western China. It will also relay programs from provincial studios for national distribution.

The strategy is to concentrate most of the sophisticated technology in the satellite, which is to be made and launched by the United States. Specifications for the ground stations, through which programs will be rebroadcast locally, require that the receiving antennas be no more than 10 feet in diameter.

China is believed to have launched *about seven satellites,* but none, presumably, have been of the type that can maintain a constant position relative to the earth's surface, a capacity that makes a satellite ideal for round-the-clock communications.

The avowed goals of the satellite project include education, increased literacy and national cultural enrichment and unity. Ultimately the Chinese hope to build satellites that can generate transmissions strong enough for direct home reception.

Limited Radio Frequencies on Tiny Strip 22,240 Miles Up

For 'Com Sats,' Outer Space Proves Definitely Finite

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON (WP) — It all began not too long ago, on July 10, 1962, with a telephone call from the chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph, Frederick Kappel, at the AT&T ground station in Andover, Maine, to then-Vice President Lyndon Johnson in Washington: The satellite age of communications.

Minutes after that first phone call via Telstar I, launched by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for AT&T, the first video satellite broadcast beamed photos of the American flag waving over Andover to Washington, and for a few seconds to England and France.

The next day, France reciprocated with its first satellite broadcast, a tape of entertainers Yves Montand and Michelle Arnaud performing in Paris, relayed through a ground station at Pleumeur-Bodou, France. Then the English followed with a live transmission of newsmen rummaging through a television studio at Goonhilly Downs.

The satellite that relayed those modest broadcasts is long since gone, nothing more than a relic from the dark ages of space communications.

Today about 50 satellites are hovering in a tiny strip about 22,240 miles above the Earth at the equatorial line. Powered by solar cells, they effectively stand still in relation to the earth as they follow the spin of the globe once a day, making them perfect floating relay towers for continuous transmission of all kinds of communication.

But despite the infinity of space, serious overcrowding promises to cause major problems within two or three years. The overcrowding has nothing to do with the proximity of the satellites to each other — although most are located in that one belt over the United States and Canada — but instead involves use of a limited number of radio frequencies. The problem is not unlike an uncommonly powerful Citizen's Band radio transmitter coming in over a neighbor's television.

The major cause is a rapidly growing demand for satellite technology not only from the private sector, particularly in the United States, but also from developing and other nations that seek to use satellites for such things as telephone service. A recent world conference on global telecommunications, at which 173 *international experts* gathered, produced a report predicting that worldwide demand for international satellite communications will more than double in the next five years.

There is good reason for that increased demand. Satellites offer significant advantages over landline systems because they can handle huge volumes of data. Sometimes as much as 25 times more information can be transmitted by satellite than by traditional land telephone lines within the same period of time.

All commercial satellites coming from the United States and several foreign countries are launched by NASA at one of three sites: Cape Canaveral, Fla., Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., and Wallops Island, Va. NASA will be launching 14 satellites in 1979, *and nine of those* will be for private entities or foreign countries. The Department of Defense launches its own satellites.

Expensive Proposition

NASA charges between $15 million and $30 million to put a satellite into space, not including the cost of building the satellite itself. The average launch on a Delta rocket — the industry workhorse made by McDonnell-Douglas — costs about $20 million, while the larger Atlas Centaur, a product of General Dynamics and United Technology, can handle a heavier load for an average charge of $28 million.

The people responsible for the satellites are, not surprisingly, communications companies. The industry leaders are RCA, Western Union, and Comsat, the Communications Satellite Corp., a private corporation set up by the U.S. government and operated under its purview. But many more are expected to enter the field.

AT&T has petitioned the Federal Communications Commission for permission to set up an elaborate system of satellite business services that could link an estimated 137,000 computers from various businesses by 1983, essentially allowing the companies to share each other's data.

Perhaps the biggest growth, however, will come in the international market, which is expected to be a lion's share of what some analysts say will be a $2 billion market within five years, when an estimated 100 communication satellites are expected to be in orbit. The industry did about $100 million worth of business last year.

The International Telecommunications Satellite organization (Intelstat) is a cooperative composed of about 100 nations or their agent companies like Comsat, the U.S. representative. Among Intelstat's duties is the coordination of satellite launchings and spacings. Most satellites are about 4 degrees apart.

"There is a finite amount of orbit space and the demand is tremendous," NASA's George Knouse said. "Communication demands are growing to the point where we expect two dozen more communications satellites to go up within two or three years."

Although nations such as Canada, England, France, Germany, Japan and Italy have used NASA to launch their satellites, an increasing number are beginning to put them up by themselves. Russia and China have put up many for their own use. And China has asked the United States to launch some of its domestic communications satellites for an ambitious program that will include up to 35 television channels transmitted to different sections of the country, as well as facsimile and data transmission.

In another breakthrough, NASA is expected to get its Space Shuttle program off the ground soon, which will enable the agency to launch as many as four satellites with one returnable vehicle and even do some repair work in space on existing satelites. Four shuttles are on order and, as a NASA official said, "we have an option on a fifth."

That means they will try to adhere to President Carter's request that they only build four, although pressures from private industry on Congress calling for the fifth are possible.

But there may be some trouble ahead for the U.S. satellite business, which until recently has been experiencing virtually unbridled growth. The World Administrative Radio Conference, which meets officially in Geneva every six years and coordinates the activities of all broadcast activity, is facing an "honest-to-God problem with coordination," according to a NASA spokesman.

The United States has balked at the one-country-one-vote posture of the world body, which gives the small countries with no satellite capability the same leverage as the United States. Many countries — including the Soviet Union — have filed for several new frequencies for satellite transmission, despite the U.S. belief that the other countries are not planning to send anything up.

Still, the future for satellite communications is exciting. There are already some advanced thinkers using satellites to bring tremendous change to existing industries. Ted Turner beams his Atlanta television station to more than 3 million viewers in 45 states, using satellite feeds to cable television networks across the country. He has become the first local television station owner to charge national advertising rates for an audience he does not have to pay to reach.

The Mutual Broadcasting System soon will begin transmitting all of its radio network programming over Western Union satellites, opening the network up to what a Western Union executive called a "quantum leap in uniform quality to all reception points" — including the ability for Mutual to transmit three simultaneous programs and, in the future, to transmit in stereo.

And last week the FCC approved the creation of a noncommercial radio network by voting to allow the linking of 192 public-radio stations by satellite. The system, which will not be in effect for at least a year, will allow the stations to choose their programming from among four to 20 channels that will be feeding simultaneously. In addition, up to 16 production companies will have the ability to feed live programming — such as concerts, sporting events and public hearings — into the network.

The possibilities are endless. The Post Office already is planning to use computer-satellite links to send mail electronically. The Federal Reserve is studying electronic satellite fund transfers.

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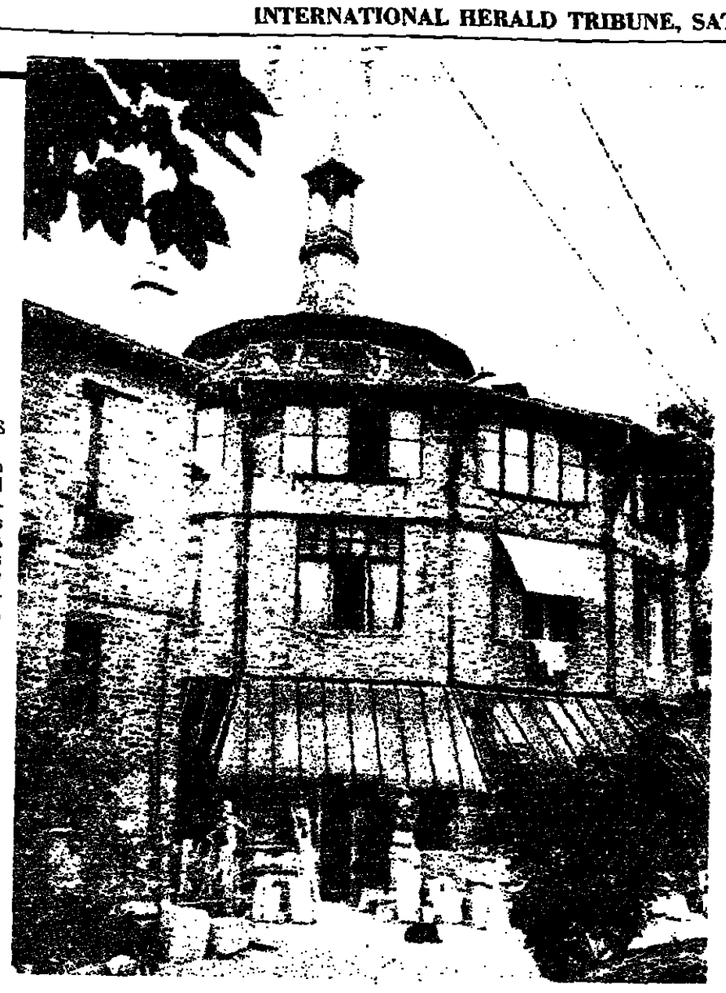
Around the Galleries

Studio World Of Montparnasse Brought to Life

Paris

La Ruche et Montparnasse, Musee Jacquemart-Andre, 158 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to April 1.

When the Paris World Fair of 1900 was being torn down, Alfred Boucher, an academic sculptor, purchased the hat-box shaped "pavillon du vin" and had it transported to Montparnasse. It was separated into rooms like slabs of cheese and these rooms were made available as studios to young artists for a minimal rent. A few years ago it was threatened with destruction in view of putting up a new and more valuable building, but Parisians rallied to its defense and the place was saved. All manner of artists lived there, many of them fugitives from Eastern Europe: Soutine and Chagall, Modigliani and Leger. Kisling and Diego Rivera were among the memorable. And how many others lived there who turned out to be unmemorable! This show assembles works, from the finest to the most indifferent, that were produced there, or in the general context of Monparnasse in the first quarter of this century. Documents, photos, letters and drawings attempt to give the visitor an insight into the day-to-day world of the Montparnasse artists. Some of it is best forgotten when one looks at their work, but history has its rights and it is perhaps desirable that one should remember the moral and material misery in which many of these artists produced works which now reside in former royal palaces (or imitations thereof) in various parts of the world.



La Ruche provided studios for wide variety of artists.

* * *

Tapestries by Egyptian Children. Service Culturel d'Egypte, 111 Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris 5, to Feb. 16.

The tapestries presented here are done in a workshop near Cairo where children are given looms and wool and allowed to produce whatever they please. As one might expect there is a family air in the results, but unpremeditated innocence gives many of these works their charm: Thus one represents a circus with the audience in the foreground, but instead of being with its back to us, it sits facing the viewer and smiling at the show unfolding behind it. All of these works are warm, fresh and unsophisticated. The artists are between 6 and 16.

* * *

Tapestries of the Blue Mountain, Lesotho. Galerie la Demeure, 19 Rue Lagrange (3d floor), Paris 5, to Feb. 18.

Lesotho is a small country of 1.2 million people that is technically independent of South Africa. Two-thirds of the male population work in the mines of South Africa. Their families are not allowed to follow them, so the women remain in Lesotho, whose population is predominantly feminine. The current exhibition is devoted to the production of some of the 20 odd workshops now functioning in the country and working for export. The pieces displayed present mostly scenes of everyday life in a panoramic narrative form and the naif equivalent of Bruegel's perspective. The work is very neat and the material is appetizing. The content is bland, on the whole, though tastefully done with fresh colors and an unselfconscious sense of composition.

* * *

Louis Nallard. Galerie Jeanne Bucher, 53 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Feb. 24.

In an age in which one knows that much painting yields its contents to a cursory glance, Nallard is something of an exception. These murky abstract canvases interest the eye and mind at a moment when neither seems to have latched onto anything specific or coherent. The dominant tone is a muddy brown which one may not particularly care for. Yet the way the other colors appear within this one, mingle with it, and the way the whole thing shapes itself into an order and movement holds one's attention. The eye does not want to leave the painting, no doubt because the mind senses that it has not exhausted the "information" the painting contains, has not gone through the complex relationships that constitute what we recognize here as a good painting.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Brussels

Patterning Painting, Palais des Beaux Arts, to Feb. 18.

A pattern is a pattern is a pattern, Gertrude Stein might have said but probably didn't. A pattern is a repetition of a linear theme or a color spectrum or an assembly of flecks and tucks and stripes and squares and circles and flowers and images of any sort into ordered regularity or casual neighborliness: it can be a subtle interweaving of symbols and hieroglyphics in hypnotically rhythmic form all set to continue through eternity.

The exhibition of patterning painting at the Palais des Beaux Arts has all kinds and conditions of pattern rampant across the walls in the form of collages with material swatches: painted silk scarves: flat steel squares: paint on canvas or paper or fabric. Those artists who explain their involvement with patterning as a simple taste for fun, for color, for folklore and funkiness, avoid the trap of overkill and spotlight the true charm of much of the work on show, its flamboyant appeal to the eye. Matisse, Dufy, Vuillard and many others may indeed have incorporated variegated pattern into their paintings but only as a part of a planned composition and not as an end in itself; here, pattern is all and inevitably it is vulnerable to comparison with textile and wallpaper decorative design.

This show centers on eight American artists stimulated by the colors and light and living patterns in daily life scenes in the United States and particularly on the West Coast.

Miriam Shapiro's magnificent mural collage-painting, "Anatomy of a Kimono," is a polished piece of patterning art, her fan-shaped collage enticing and well-planned. Kim MacConnel's jigsaw collage of printed cotton fabric pieces is much more haphazard, scatters pattern aplenty in an array of flower designs taken out of context and cut into random shapes for juxtaposing. Valerie Jaudon paints in line rhythms linking her patterns into a woven elegance of form closely covering her canvas, uses gold and copper pigment with oil paint to give an overall surface gleam. Tina Girouard builds a sterner structure out of sheet steel in flat squares that open outward into triangular apertures; this artist has also constructed the eye-catching central tableau to demonstrate the place of pattern in daily life with a woman in a lace dress, a soldier in camouflage kit, a local Belgian carnival figure in full costume, a man in neat blue suit with shirt cuffs and tie proclaiming pattern as part of everyday dress, all the models surrounded by strips of carpet, curtain material, cushions, Christmas wrapping paper.

Elsewhere in the Palais, Carl Andre's rugged wooden blocks conform to patterning in their own way, laid end to end in a bridgelike path in the center of a room, set down in strict geometric patterns that could pass for house foundations. Logs across a bare plank floor provide little, if any, visual interest or challenge; the whole effect is contrived, bald and dull. Andre's copper plaques in an earlier show here were far more exciting and creative.

—RONA DOBSON

The Art Market

Special Silver Sale Is Disappointment

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Feb. 9 (IHT) — Can a young dynamic French auctioneer effectively streamline his methods and achieve corresponding rewards within the present system? The sale conducted Wednesday by Pierre Cornette de Saint-Cyr at the Hotel Drouot Rive Gauche, strongly suggests the contrary.

In theory, the auction had been well thought out. Cornette de Saint-Cyr had made an effort to organize a specialized sale focusing on silver. Excepting the first six lots of jewelry, it was entirely devoted to metalwares — 13 lots of plated wares, 88 lots of 20th-century silver and 22 lots of antique silver.

The auctioneer had gone to the trouble of calling in one of the experts who regularly appear at Drouot sales, Gerard de Fommervault and two of his younger colleagues Jacques Monnaie and Philippe Serret. Their combined efforts had materialized in the form of a slim catalog with brief descriptions and even one small black-and-white illustration showing the crowning piece, an 18th-century French tureen.

That looks just fine on paper. In real life it is not quite enough. To do the trick, one needs the goods.

Best Piece Unsold

One can hardly hope to attract an international attendance with a sale of only 22 lots of antique silver of which only one is illustrated, several others being spoons of the early 19th century, in other words unexciting. As a result, the best piece in the sale remained unsold, illustration notwithstanding. It carries the mark of the Parisian silversmith Antoine-Gaspard Lorret (or Lorette: both spellings are recorded) corresponding to 1775 and weighs 4,350 grams. Some minor and invisible damage to the top of the cover and to the fitted vessel inside cannot have troubled potential buyers very much.

The reason it remained stranded at 69,770 francs, against an estimate of 77,000 to 88,000, is chiefly that foreign buyers did not come to such a small sale, which got almost no advertising. As for French buyers, auctioneers have been saying for the last few months that items of almost every category sold marvelously below the 10,000-franc mark, quite well in the 10,000-20,000-franc bracket, and with the greatest difficulty over that. Those who have liquidities of that order have long since invested. Wednesday's failure confirmed the axiom.

It also showed that the better wares sell comparatively less well than inferior pieces. The most desirable pieces sold close to the estimates, which were very moderate. For example a Parisian scalloped dish (820 grams) with a mark dating it to 1783, possibly by Pierre-Michel Benard, brought precisely the presale estimate — 4,640 francs. Soon after, a very fine pair of dishes (1,250 grams) of almost identical shape done in 1772 by Jean-Louis Morel was knocked down at 10,300. (In both cases the estimates and corresponding prices were lower than normal, owing to initials engraved on the rim at a later date.) Another pair of similar shape but of much later date, as proven by the mark of Angelique-Marie Soulon corresponding to 1809-1819, went to a private buyer for 7,860 francs — 10 percent over the estimate.

Characteristically, the least desirable pieces often exceeded the estimates by half or even more. A Parisian coffee pot and sugar bowl of incredibly contorted shape, made around 1870-1880 (980 grams), were knocked down at 3,600 francs — 50 percent over the estimate. A set of six egg cups in a basket, all done in imitation of basketwork, with a London mark of 1853, made a comfortable 4,060 francs against the estimate of 2,320 francs.

Three lots earlier, a rare dish from Augsburg marked L.S. had only made 2,030 francs despite a finely engraved pattern on the rim. But those who attend such sales hardly have any notion of what very good early baroque silver from Germany is all about, while Victorian silver is "decorative" enough to appeal to an inexperienced buyer.

The success of mediocrity versus quality is the worst compliment that can be paid to an auction house. It reflects the level of attendance, which in turn further deters potential sellers who can go elsewhere. This is a vicious circle. Given the present system, it is hard to see what factors could reverse the trend.

On Feb. 19, for example, 31 lots of antique silver will go on the block. None is illustrated in the catalog because few would justify the expense: they are mostly early 19th century. On Feb. 21, more antique silver will follow, including a very fine pair of silver candlesticks done in 1740 by the Parisian silversmith Alexis Loir. Taken together, the wares of the three sales — to say nothing of the silver bound to be sold piecemeal in the meantime at the daily Drouot sales without any catalog — might provide the basis for a decent medium-range auction with one or two real glamorizers.

Alas this is impossible for one simple reason: In each case the auctioneer is a different one. On Feb. 19, it will be one from the team Ader-Picard-Tajan. On Feb. 21, it will be Bernard Jozon. There are 70 auctioneering teams in Paris alone and joint sales appear to be beyond their wishes or abilities.

In this set-up, the incentive for the expert to do exhaustive research is nil — he can hardly afford it anyway. When it comes to silver that is not French, the cataloging becomes hazy, to say the least. The fine Augsburg dish surely deserved better than the copying of the initials of its mark. Some more investigation would presumably tell which firm specializing in the silver trade created the London basket and matching egg cups. A remarkably good Swiss silver marked D.R., made in Murten, could perhaps be traced back to its creator in full letters, and so forth. Needless to say, such trifles can be of interest to those misguided foreigners who buy silver other than French.

At most Drouot silver sales, some real gems are to be found in the catalog — when there is one available — such as this typical line under lot 150 in the sale to be held Feb. 19: "Foreign work of the 18th century. Italy?"

This attitude and these methods have effectively succeeded in turning off those foreign collectors who ever thought of selling their silver in France. Against such odds, the most dynamic auctioneer is helpless. It is the system that is fundamentally wrong.

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Ballooning

Hot-Air Week Opens Today in Switzerland

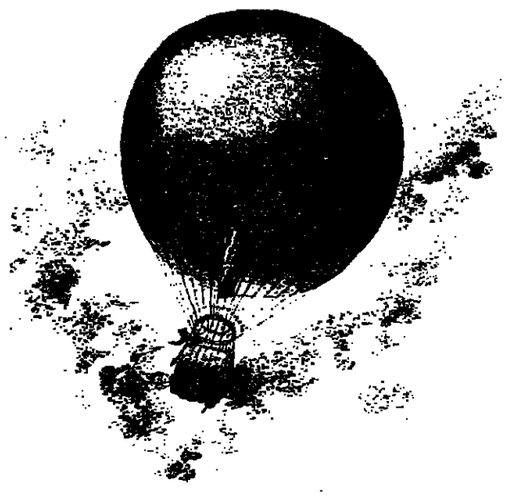
By Calla Corner

CHATEAU D'OEX, Switzerland, Feb. 9 (IHT) — Tomorrow at 11:30 a.m., David Niven, who went around the world in 80 days in a Hollywood balloon and then wrote about it in his autobiography, will give the starting shot from a balloon for the first international hot-air balloon competition to be held in this Swiss town, where he is a resident celebrity.

Eight balloonist teams from France, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, England, West Germany, Luxembourg and Switzerland will take off at the shot of Niven's pistol in a hare-and-hound pursuit of Hans Buker, a German balloonist. This exercise will be the first in a weeklong series of events that will include more hare-and-hound chases, long and short distance disciplines, landings on the surrounding 3,000-meter peaks, parachute jumps and races combining balloonists and skiers. The public is invited to follow the events on foot, ski, horse or whatever.

Tomorrow's hare, who calls himself an economist turned balloonist, has logged more than 700 hours in balloons. Last summer, Buker settled in Chateau d'Oex, fascinated by the opportunities that the region's surrounding peaks and unusual crosscurrents offered for ballooning. The 39-year old professional balloonist says he took the wind out of the Swiss authorities when he asked for a working residence permit because they had no allocation for professional balloonists. "But the permit came," he said "and probably because the local tourist office saw in me a chance to make Chateau d'Oex into a holiday ballooning center."

Buker grew up in Dortmund, which has been a popular ballooning center for 70 years, since natural gas was discovered there. He was one of the first Germans to experiment with hot-air balloons in the late 1960s. "They have advantages over helium balloons" Buker explained. "First of all, it takes a team of only two to get a hot-air balloon off the ground, and then only an hour to get one up. A helium balloon needs at least 10 people to get it operating and then you have to count on a minimum of four hours to get the balloon inflated and ready to go.



There's also the safety factor," he added. Buker says he thinks the idea of hot-air ballooning as an everyday sport will catch on. "It's the opposite from the usual, where you have a target and you know where you're going and when you'll get there. In ballooning, it's very much the unexpected."

To prove it, last Sept. 19, Buker made the first balloon crossing of Lake Geneva, taking off from the golf couse at Lausanne and landing in the yard of a chalet near Evian, where a champagne party was in full swing. Buker and his American co-pilot, Eric Ingwersen, joined the party and then packed up their balloon and returned to Switzerland.

Buker has already established a regular tourist run at Chateau d'Oex with 3 balloons and says that he will take anyone up who doesn't have a heart condition, has a warm parka and boots and wants to see the Alps as few people have. Because of the ease with which one can prepare a hot-air balloon and the fact that a trip in one is relatively short (60 air kilometers and 1½ hours) people who would never have thought of taking a ride in a balloon are doing so.

Buker, himself, is going to have a bit of excitement on Feb. 18, when he picks up in flight the 20-year-old delta-winging grandson of August Piccard (the inventor of the pressurized cabin, who held his first trials in a balloon over Belgium in 1931), and if weather permits, he will attempt a night flight on Thursday that will be visible by the balloon's flame. "I can't sleep anyway when there's a full moon," he said, "so I might as well go flying."

Kremlin to Send Art For New York Show

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union is sending 100 treasures of Russian art from the Kremlin museums to be put on display at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art in May, Tass reported.

Among the objects to be shown are icons, embroidered fabrics and costumes, weapons, armor, jewelry, and gold and silver cups. The origins of the works range from the 12th century to the early 20th century.

Belgian Prize

BRUSSELS (IHT) — Belgium has set up a King Baudouin International Prize for outstanding contributions to Third World development that improve relations between the developing countries and industrial nations. The prize, 3 million Belgian francs (about $100,000), will be awarded to an individual or an organization every two years starting in 1980 — Belgium's 150th anniversary and King Baudouin's 50th birthday. The prize will be awarded by the King Baudouin Foundation in Brussels.

Speech

Putting the Accent on Losing It

By Alan Maltun

LOS ANGELES — "Dat's not me, docta . . . Dat's not my voice. Ya must be playing da machine at de wrong speed."

Morton Cooper was demonstrating the sound he said has grated the nerves of more persons than perhaps any accent commonly heard today — New Yorkese — and how his clients react to hearing their own voices.

Cooper, a speech pathologist with more than 20 years of experience working with voice, speech and accent problems, has developed a specialty in helping persons lose their accents by changing their voices.

Thousands of persons each year who decide they can no longer stand to hear themselves talk seek help, said Cooper, who handles about 40 to 50 cases annually.

"People want to be accepted," Cooper said. "Once you're in this area it's not very desirable to have this accent. . . Most people want a nonregional presentation."

The California accent, if indeed there is such a thing, has come into vogue, Cooper said. The hodgepodge of regional U.S. accents get mixed together here so that native Californians "sound like they come from nowhere."

"When I came out here 10 years ago," said Judy Kay, a teacher who is a native New Yorker and former Cooper client, "I had a very thick accent. The kids in class would mimic me. . . When I first heard myself on tape, I couldn't stand what I heard.

"Now I've changed, with the help of several years of voice coaching. You might be able to tell I was from New York, but at least I don't sound like I just came from Yonkers."

Accent problems, can present more than minor social problems, Cooper said.

A high-ranking executive with a large corporation once came to Cooper to help change his accent because it sounded to threatening. "He sounded like a Mafioso," Cooper recalled, "and he didn't want to put up with it anymore."

Some, he said, do not really need help and would be better off leaving their voices alone. "I had one Frenchman come in. He had a charming accent. He sounded like Charles Boyer, and I told him to forget it. He sounded great."

"I changed my wife's voice," he said a bit remorsefully. "She had a beautiful Kentucky accent. At least now I can listen to her parents when they visit."

In some cases, particularly with actors and actresses, he helps clients maintain an accent or speech pattern for which they are known.

Actually, losing an accent is not difficult in most cases, he said. The key is that he does not really change the accent, but the voice.

Cooper, who earned his doctorate in speech pathology from Indiana University, emphasizes proper pronunciation, enunciation and breathing, and couples that training with the use of tape recorders and a voice mirror machine that registers the pitch of the voice.

The object is to get the person to lower the voice pitch and form words at the front of the mouth rather than the back of the throat. The result is a deeper, more resonant and pleasant sound with a third of the effort and far less strain on the vocal cords, he said.

Ironically, once endowed with this new and powerful voice — their "real voice" as Cooper puts it — many have a hard time dealing with it.

"They feel kind of naked. They have to be guided with understanding, compassion, and reassurance that it's good, right and acceptable," he said.

A large number of clients want the change in voice to be gradual over several months so few will notice. And several refused to be interviewed on the subject.

"They have a new identity and they don't want to reveal the old one," Cooper said.

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NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 9

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —									
39½	28⅝	ACF	2.10	6.9	7	288	30¾	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅜
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24	7.6	7	117	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
32⅝	14¼	AM Intl	.28	1.6	7	1029	17⅝	16⅝	17½	+ ¼
14¾	8⅞	APL	1	10.4	9	112	10	9⅝	9¾	+ ½
48⅞	32⅝	ARA	1.64	4.2	8	45	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	− ¼
31⅛	19	ASA	1	3.8		147	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ¼
14⅝	8¼	ATO	.48	4.4	5	12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
49	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.7	13	1564	31⅞	31½	31½	− ⅛
22⅝	12⅝	AcmeC	1.20	6.5	6	28	18½	18⅛	18½	
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.04	1.0	6	15	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.26e	11.		27	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
8½	3⅝	AdmMl	.20e	4.6	6	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ¼
45¾	31⅝	Aetna L.F	2.20	5.5	4	487	40⅝	39¾	39¾	− ⅛
26¾	16⅛	Ahmans	1	4.8	4	3	21¼	21	21	− ⅛
4	2	Aileen			7	2½	7⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31⅝	23⅛	AirPrd	.60	2.3	9	875	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
26¾	15	AirbFrt	1	5.5	9	25	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
15¼	11⅛	Akzona	.80	6.5	7	144	12⅝	12	12¼	
9¾	7¾	AlaP dpf.87		10.		12	8⅝	8½	8½	− ⅛
97½	80¼	AlaP pf	9	10.		z30	86¼	86¼	86¼	
113	100½	AlaP pf	11	11.		z10	104¾	104¾	104¾	+1¼
102½	87	AlaP pf	9.44	10.		z120	91¼	90¾	91¼	+1
90	73	AlaP pf	8.28	11.		z10	78	78	78	− ⅜
18	14⅛	Alasco	1.40	9.7	7	9	14¾	14½	14½	
22¼	13½	Alcoa	.66	3.9	15	204	17¼	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅜
40	17	Albany	1	3.2	9	12	31	31	31	− ¼
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.8	10	16	7½	7	7½	+ ½
46¾	24⅞	Albertsn	.96	2.4	9	13	39¾	39⅛	39⅛	− ⅛
37⅞	21⅝	AlcanA	2	5.6	5	687	36⅜	35½	36	+ ⅝
31⅜	21½	AlcaSid	1.16a	5.0	5	7	23½	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.5	6	65	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
26	13¾	AllgCp	1	4.7	8	134	21½	20⅛	21½	+1⅛
15	4⅝	AllegAir			9	246	8½	7¾	8⅛	− ⅜
29¼	18	Allis pf	1.87	8.9		4	21	21	21	+ ¼
20¼	13¾	AllgLd	1.28	7.6	8	18	17	16¾	16⅞	− ⅛
38⅞	30	AllgL pf	3	8.9		1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
23⅞	20⅞	AllgL pr2.19		10.		4	22¼	22	22	− ⅜
19¾	15¼	AllgPw	1.72	10.	9	467	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	AllenGp	1	5.3	7	528	18⅝	17⅛	18⅝	+1½
35	20⅞	Allergan	.50	1.9	12	183	26⅝	26⅜	26½	
44¾	27⅝	AlldCh	2	6.9	7	307	29¼	28⅞	29	
15½	9⅞	AlldNul	.80	8.8	8	21	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅞	AllsPd	.60	4.7		2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ¼
28	18⅝	AllSt	1.50	7.1	5	939	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	23⅞	AllsCh	1.70	5.7	5	32	30¼	30	30	
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72e	4.5	5	2	16	16	16	+ ¼
54¼	38⅝	Alcoa	2.40	4.6	6	566	52	50⅝	51¾	+1¼
21	13⅛	AmStug	1	6.1	17	1	16½	16½	16½	− ⅛
53¼	31	Amax	2.20	4.4	12	342	50½	49⅞	50	
50	38	Amax pf	3	6.3		28	48	47½	47⅝	+ ⅜
20⅛	12⅝	Amcord	1.10	6.6	5	31	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
26⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.20	6.0	5	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
33¼	22½	AHess	1b	3.7	8	809	27½	26	27⅛	+1½
73	52⅞	AHes pf	3.50	5.8		169	60	58	60	+2
19¾	9	AmAir	.40	3.5	3	945	11¼	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
9¼	3¼	AmAir	wt			100	5	4¼	4⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	19⅛	AAir pf	2.18	11.		37	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
20½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b	8.1	7	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
53	43⅝	ABrands	4	8.6		12	49¾	49¾	49¾	
43¼	33	ABdcsl	1.20	3.3	8	133	36¼	36	36	+ ⅛
20½	13⅝	ABldM	.70	4.7	7	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
43⅝	34⅝	AmCom	2.80	7.8	6	326	36¼	35¾	36	− ⅛
35	17⅝	AvcoCp	1	5.1	2	182	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	− ½
70	42¾	Avco pf	3.20	7.3	1	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	− ¼
32⅞	22⅝	ACyan	1.60	6.4	8	x227	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¼
13¼	8	AmDist				281	83	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
36	22⅝	ADT	1.08	4.5	9	115	24⅞	24¼	24¼	− ½
17¾	6½	ADualVt				4	9⅝	9½	9½	− ⅛
24½	20¾	AEIPw	2.18	10.	10	401	22	21¾	21⅞	
40⅝	27¾	AmExp	1.60	5.4	7	503	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	− ⅛
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60	5.1	6	245	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
22¾	19	AGIBd	1.96e	9.1		6	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32	7.7		13	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
29¼	22⅝	AGnIns	1	3.8	4	64	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
36⅝	28¾	AGin pf	1.80	5.4		43	33¼	33	33¼	+ ½
29½	23	AGin pf	.90	3.4		13	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
13	9¼	AHerlLf	.48	4.6	8	7	10½	10½	10½	
22⅛	12	AmHaist	1	6.2	6	154	16⅝	15¾	16¼	+ ⅝
32¼	26⅛	AHome	1.40	5.2	12	1246	27⅛	26⅞	27	
32⅝	22⅝	AmHosp	.68	2.8	10	192	24⅝	24½	24⅝	− ⅛
13⅛	6½	AminvsI	.30	3.2	18	29	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ½
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	2.8	11	360	29⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅝
7⅛	4	AmMotrs			4	214	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
47	36	ANatR	3	8.2	6	128	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅜
18⅞	10¼	AShip	.80e	6.3	26	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
53⅝	33⅝	AStand	2.60	6.2	6	58	42⅝	42	42½	− ¼
140	90½	A Std	pf4.75	4.3		1	111¼	111¼	111¼	−3¾
9⅝	6	ASterll	.32	4.7	9	43	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ¼
40	28	AmStrs	2.24	5.6	6	618	u40½	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
64⅝	58½	ATT	4.60	7.3	9	1210	63⅝	62⅝	63¼	+ ½
67¼	61½	ATT pf	4	6.0		10	66¼	65⅝	66¼	+ ½
49⅝	43⅝	ATT pf	3.64	7.9		2	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ¼
59⅝	44⅞	ATT pf	3.74	7.9		107	47¼	47¼	47¼	
13½	10¼	AWatWk	.84	7.1	5	43	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ½
14½	11⅛	AWat pf	1.25	10.		z290	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
23¼	15½	Ameron	1	5.7	6	41	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40	3.5	5	21	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	− ¼
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80	5.5	9	14	32¼	32½	32½	
20⅝	15½	Amfac	1.20	6.4	6	x20	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
26¼	12¼	AMIC	.20	.8	10	5	26¼	26¼	26¼	
40	24	AMPInc	.76	2.3	12	375	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
16½	12	Ampco	.60	4.2	7	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	10⅞	Ampex			7	16	14⅞	14½	14¾	− ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	AmrepCp			17	89	4⅝	4½	4½	− ⅛
20⅝	14⅛	Amstar	1.25	9.3	11	51	14⅜	14⅛	14½	− ¼
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72	4.6	7	40	37½	37	37½	
31⅝	24¾	AnchrH	1.60	5.7	5	61	28¼	28	28	
26	18⅝	AndClay	1	5.0	7	28	20½	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅝
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30	5.1	6	54	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
13¼	7	Anixter	.32	3.1	7	47	10⅝	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
26½	13½	Apache	.50	2.3	12	53	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
89	74½	AsPw	pf8.12	10.		z10	80	80	80	+ ½
22½	8¾	ApldDig			9	176	10½	9⅞	10½	
49¾	20¾	ApldDig	pf1	4.0		2	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	− ⅛
11	3⅝	ApplMg				14	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
26⅝	17½	ArcotoC	.96	4.1	7	28	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ¼
27½	25	Arcata	pf2.16	8.3		12	26	26	26	
19½	12¾	ArchD	.20b	1.2	10	348	17⅝	16¾	17¼	+ ½
11⅝	5	ArcilcEnt			5	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	18¾	ArizPS	1.88	9.3	6	305	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
18½	9¾	ArkBst	.60b	5.5	5	13	11¼	11	11	− ¼
36⅝	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	6.4	8	51	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ⅜
5¼	1⅛	ArlenRty				188	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
8¼	5⅝	Armada			12	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	6.7	5	153	20⅛	20	20¼	+ ¼
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	7.4		3	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
21⅝	14¾	ArmstCk	1	6.1	7	100	16⅝	16½	16½	− ¼
22	18⅝	ArmStr	1.20	6.5	4	16	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅝
25⅞	15¾	AroCorp	1	5.0	7	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅜
23⅞	12	Arvin	1	6.7	5	52	15½	14¾	15	
20⅝	13⅝	Asarco	.40	2.1		799	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
39	31	AshOil	1.60	4.3	6	629	37⅞	37	37¼	− ¾
25⅝	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	9.4	7	279	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
21	13	Athlone	1.20	5.9	5	23	20½	20¼	20½	
23⅞	17⅝	AtCyEl	1.74	9.3	8	33	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
60	43⅛	AtRich	2.80	4.7	9	953	59⅛	58⅞	59	
202¼	151½	AtlRc	pf 3	1.5		2	200	200	200	+ ¼
51¼	41	AtlRc	pf3.75	8.6		z10	43½	43½	43½	
71⅝	51⅝	AtlRc	pf2.80	4.0		4	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	9½	AtlasCp			12	114	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
34⅛	23	AutoDta	.52	1.8	15	281	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅝
35	17⅝	AvcoCp	1	5.1	2	182	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	− ½
70	42¾	Avco pf	3.20	7.3	1	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	− ¼
87½	49	Avco pf	4.20	7.5		10	56	55½	56	+1
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.3	8	12	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
23⅝	13¾	Avnet	.70	4.2	6	101	16¾	16⅜	16¾	
63	44⅛	Avon	2.60	5.3	13	739	49⅞	49⅛	49¼	
		— B—B—B —									
11⅝	5	Bache	.40e	5.2	5	93	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	25½	BakrInt	.44	1.4	11	145	31⅜	31⅛	31¼	− ¼
24⅝	14	BaldwU	1	4.6	6	21	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	+1
36⅝	24⅛	BldU pf	2.06	6.5		15	31⅞	31¼	31½	+ ⅜
28⅝	18⅝	BallCp	1.20	5.2	6	11	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
71¾	15⅝	BallyMf	.10		2.23	1132	58⅝	56⅛	56½	− ⅝
27⅝	23⅞	BallGE	2.28	9.0	8	173	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
55½	46	Ball pfB4.50		9.6		z120	47	47	47	+1
26¼	17⅝	BanCal	.72	3.8	5	13	19	18⅞	18⅞	− ¼
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.50	3.6	8	35	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
31⅝	17⅝	BangPnt	.60	2.9	4	15	20⅝	20½	20½	− ½
42½	25	BankF pf	2	7.0		9	28⅝	28½	28⅝	− ⅛
28	20	BnkNY	2.44a	7.1	5	111	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+1¼
17⅝	13⅝	BkofVa	1.04	7.2	5	151	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
29⅞	20⅝	BnkAm	1.10	4.5	7	778	24⅝	24⅛	24½	− ⅜
40	32⅞	BankTr	3	8.9	5	42	33¼	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	25⅝	BkTr pf	2.50	9.4		24	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
51⅝	45½	BkTr pf	4.22	8.9		135	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅜
21⅝	8¼	Banner	.12	1.7	11	68	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60	6.4	10	6	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	BardC	.32	2.5	10	136	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
28	16½	BarnsGp	1	4.4	7	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅛
17⅛	14⅝	BarryW	n.44	2.9	10	50	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
65⅝	35½	BatesMf	.80	1.4	59	18	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞	+ ⅜
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.4	8	60	39	38⅝	39	
49⅝	32⅝	BautTrv	.40	1.1	14	1537	37⅞	37¼	37½	
5⅝	2½	BayColP				8	28	3⅝	3½	3½	
22¼	18¾	BayStG	1.96	10.	7	17	19½	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅜
10⅝	7⅝	BayKCip	.48	5.1	7	6	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
33⅝	24⅝	Bearing	.80	3.0	9	61	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.7	9	824	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
58½	48	BeatF pf	3.38	7.1		160	48¼	d47¾	47¾	− ¼
25⅝	21⅝	Beckm	.28	1.2	16	7	24	23½	24	+ ½
41	30⅝	BecDc	.84	2.4	12	174	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.6	8	215	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅜
6	2⅝	Beker				753	5⅝	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅝
25⅝	24⅝	BelcoP	.80	3.0	6	205	u26½	25⅝	26½	+1¾
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44	6.6	5	x12	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	− ¼
8⅛	5¾	BeldnH	.36b	4.9	8	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
23⅝	14⅝	BellHow	.96	6.3	7	96	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ¼
9⅛	4⅝	Bellind	.12a	1.8	5	39	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	
55⅝	47⅛	BellCd	4.56	8.6	7	7	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	
24¼	19⅝	Bemis	1.48	6.4	6	11	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
43⅝	33¼	Bendix	2.56	6.7	6	243	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	− ⅜
24⅝	18⅝	BenfCp	1.80	7.9	6	154	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	
57⅝	43	Benef pf	4.30	9.9		3	43½	43½	43½	
28⅝	23⅝	Benef pf	2.50	9.6		z100	26	26	26	+ ⅜
5⅝	2½	BengtB			9	157	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP			7	15	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
34½	20½	BestPd	.16	.7	8	113	25	24½	24½	− ½
27⅝	19⅛	BethSt	1.40	6.2	4	391	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ½
40⅝	29	BigTr	.80	2.5	12	119	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ½
26⅞	17⅛	BlSFSL	1	5.1	4	6	19¾	19½	19¾	
21¾	14½	BlockDr	.68	3.6	11	268	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
32	17¼	BlairJn	1.28	4.9	6	12	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
17⅛	13¼	BlissL	1	6.3	7	222	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅜
26	24⅛	BlckHR	1.36	5.9	10	71	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ½
26⅝	18¼	BlueB	1.60	6.7	6	x300	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	4½	Bluebrd	.20	2.1	8	82	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
7⅞	4¼	BobbieBr			5	61	5¾	5½	5½	− ⅛
79⅝	27⅛	Boeln	1.50	2.2	9	x2767	72	69	69½	−1¾
33½	22⅝	BoiseC	1.25	4.0	6	293	31¼	31⅛	31¼	− ⅛
31⅝	24⅝	Borden	1.72	6.8	6	91	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	25⅝	BorgW	2	7.3	4	80	27½	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Bormans	.05e	.6	5	232	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	10.	8	37	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅝
95½	82	BosEd	pf8.88	11.		x630	84½	83¼	84½	−1
12¼	10⅝	BosE	pr1.17	11.		11	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	13⅛	BosE	pr1.46	11.		9	13¼	13½	13⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	Braniff	.16	3.0	5	578	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	− ½
33½	20⅛	BraunC	.80	3.2	7	24	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	− ½
31¼	24	BrigSt	1.08	4.1	9	20	26⅝	26	26½	− ⅛
40⅝	28	BristM	1.22	3.6	11	721	34⅝	34¼	34¼	− ½
46½	35½	BristM	pf 2	5.0		11	40½	39½	40	+ ⅜
19	13⅝	BritPet	.43e	2.3	8	697	19	18⅞	19	
18⅛	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08	6.0	8	16	18	18	18	+ ¼
21½	18⅝	BkyUG	1.96	9.6	6	18	20	19⅝	19⅞	
26⅞	24⅝	BkUG	pf2.47	9.6		3	25¼	25¼	25¼	− ⅛
23⅝	8⅝	BwnShs	.80	4.3	6	4	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	7¼	Brown	.20	3.1	6	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
32	21⅝	BwnGp	1.80	7.0	6	18	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
16	9⅝	BwnFer	.60	4.4	10	129	13⅝	13½	13½	
18¼	12¼	Brnswk	.70	5.0	6	304	14⅝	14	14½	+ ⅛
34¼	27⅝	Brnsw	pf2.40	8.2		7	29¼	29¼	29¼	− ¼
29	18⅝	BrushW	1.40	5.3	6	21	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅜
21⅝	15⅝	BucyEr	.88	5.0	7	x185	18⅛	17	17¼	+ ¼
54¼	32¼	Bucyrus	1.60a	6.0	6	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¼
36⅝	22	BuffCo			119	9⅝	9¾	9¾	9¾	
10⅝	5⅝	Bulova			8	28	3⅝	3½	3½	
15	10	Bundy	.88	7.8	5	9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.86	9.7		13	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛		
22¼	9½	BunkR	.50	2.3	7	489	u22¾	22	22	− ¼
25½	18	BnkR pf	1.50	6.3		46	24¼	23⅞	24	− ¼
22⅝	16¾	Burlind	1.40	8.0	7	488	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ¼
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80	4.7	4	264	38¼	36¾	38	+1
7¾	6⅝	BrlNo pf	.55	7.9		18	7	6⅝	7	
47	36	BrlNo pf	2.85	7.6		94	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	− ¼
23¾	15⅛	Burndy	.88	4.0	10	17	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	2⅛	BrnaRL	.20	5.3		1712	4	3¾	3¾	+ ½
88	58⅝	Burrgh	2	3.0	11	306	67½	66⅝	66½	−1⅛
28½	14	Butlerin	.80	3.8	7	5	21	20⅝	20⅞	− ⅛
16½	6⅞	Butles				316	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
		— C—C—C —									
64¾	43¼	CBS	2.60	4.8	8	283	54⅛	53½	54⅛	+ ⅜
11⅝	4¾	CCI			4	20	7⅛	7	7	
14	9¼	CI Rty	.16e	.7	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
37½	29	CIT	2.40	7.6	8	50	32	31¾	31¾	− ½
15½	7	CLC	.24	2.0	16	11	12¼	12	12¼	
13¾	7⅛	CNA Fn			4	242	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
18½	13⅛	CNA pf	1.10	6.7		17	16⅞	16½	16½	− ⅜
12⅝	9⅝	CNAI	1.08a	9.3		40	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
55	42¾	CPC	2.70	5.4	9	199	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	+ ½
18⅛	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	9.9	8	18	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	CTS	.70	3.5	8	113	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	
38½	21⅛	CabotC	1.20	3.5	7	24	34¼	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Cadence			5	7	11¼	11¼

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10-11, 1979

New Orders Up 2.3% in W. Germany

Validates Optimism Expressed in Bonn

BONN, Feb. 9 (Reuters) — Incoming orders to West German manufacturing industry rose 2.3 percent in December from the previous month, confirming the upward course the economy has started since the summer, officials said today.

The data released today followed a similar rise in November over October and comes after news earlier this week of a 1.67-percent gain in industrial production in December after the 0.84-percent increase the previous month.

The monthly production and order figures, along with the corporate investment intentions revealed by the Munich-based IFO Economic Research Institute's monthly test of the business climate, show most clearly the extent of the current recovery. This also explains the relative optimism of government forecasts for 1979, the officials said.

In yesterday's debate in the Bundestag (lower house) on the government's economic report for 1979, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff underlined the positive trend of recent data, adding that external factors present the only real threat to the recovery.

Business Climate Satisfying

The government projects 4-percent growth this year after almost achieving last year's 3.5-percent target. The latest "IFO test" of the business climate shows business prospects remain satisfying and company expectations for the next six months are moderately optimistic. Despite the recent six-week strike in the steel industry, there was no deterioration of opinion in December and the level of activity for the next three months is clearly geared to expansion, IFO said.

Despite the strike, production by manufacturers in December rose 5 percent, while makers of primary and producer goods booked 0.5 percent more orders. But as the Economics Ministry pointed out today, the very lively order activity of the last months is most clearly seen in the investment goods sector, which showed a 5-percent rise in November-December against September-October. The recent monthly IFO report said this sector maintained the satisfying view of the previous month, with orders likely to rise further.

On the domestic front, the harsh winter weather has had a greater impact on statistics than the steel strike, with December production in the building sector falling 5.5 percent. Similarly, the rise of 34,600 to 1.17 million in the number of January unemployed, in absolute and percentage terms the largest since 1975, was attributed to the severe weather.

However, the government sees this as only a temporary aberration which does not alter the basic improvement in the employment situation it expects for this year, the officials said. The government expects average unemployment to be nearly below the million mark this year, dropping to just under 4 percent of the working population from 4.3 percent last year. The cold weather could also have an impact on prices, though any setback is likely to be ironed out during the course of the year, the officials added.

In yesterday's parliamentary debate, Mr. Lambsdorff stressed the main threat to the domestic economy comes from the outside. The rate of economic growth in other West European countries, events on currency markets, a rise in protectionism and the political uncertainty in such countries as Iran and Turkey are the unknown quantities which could upset the government's targets for this year, he said.

West German Trade and Industry Association (DIHT) executive Paul Broicher recently said the economic recovery is gaining breadth with more and more sectors showing an upturn and with a clear tendency towards greater self-propulsion.

Zoltan Merszei

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Dow Chemical board chairman **Zoltan Merszei**, widely credited for having guided Dow's successful expansion abroad, is leaving the company where he started 30 years ago after fleeing Hungary. His exit was not entirely unexpected. In 1976 and 1977, during which he served as president and chief executive of the diverisified chemical and pharmaceutical concern, earnings fell. Dow is unaccustomed to such turns, so last May the directors moved Paul Oreffice into the president's spot and moved Mr. Merszei into the chairmanship. Mr. Merszei said: I have not been satisfied with the role of board chairman, and so I am stepping aside." His salary last year was $520,000 and in 1977 it amounted to $492,000. As of March, 1978, he also owned 120,000 shares of Dow common stock, worth about $3.09 million.

With his departure, Dow directors had to entice another executive into the chairmanship, and that meant redefining the job. The new chairman is **Earle Barnes**, who has been serving as executive vice president and a likley heir apparent to Mr. Oreffice as chief executive.

* * *

Wollaston Morin, director of budgets and financial analysis for Sheraton Corp., has been named senior vice president and controller for Sheraton Management Corp. in Brussels, and an assistant comptroller for its parent company, Sheraton Corp.

* * *

Alden Brewster has been named head of First Chicago's international loan syndication business based in London, replacing **Karl Zeigler** who will now head the bank's government relations and special project group.

Japan Firms Intensify Petrochemical Race

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (NYT) — Japan's three big industrial groups — Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo — are racing to complete rival huge petrochemical complexes overseas in a fight for a share of the buoyant foreign market, industry sources said today.

Sumitomo Chemical has announced that a group of 24 Japanese firms will build ethylene and other plants on Merbau Island off Singapore in an equally split $900-million joint project with the Singapore government. Late in January, Mitsubishi revealed that 54 Japanese firms formed a company to make a feasibility study for a $1.25-billion petrochemical project with the equal participation of the Saudi Arabian government at Al Jubayl on the Gulf.

These moves follow reports that a joint Mitsui Group/Iran $3.4-billion petrochemical complex under construction at Bandar Shapur on the Gulf is running into trouble, although "75 percent completed" according to Mitsui. A Mitsui spokesman denied press reports that construction on the project, Japan's largest overseas, has been "frozen" after political strife disrupted the Iranian economy late last year. But Mitsui's rivals Mitsubishi and Sumitomo have taken advantage of the delay to push forward elsewhere in more stable countries.

All the Japanese groups propose petrochemical complexes that center on 300,000-ton annual capacity ethylene plants with satellite by-product plants. But a Sumitomo spokesman said that there was a "major difference" between its Singapore plant and the two Mideast projects.

"Ethylene turned out in Singapore will not be sold on the market, as reportedly planned by Mitsui and Mitsubishi," he said. It "will go directly to other plants there for conversion into naphtha and other products."

The Mitsubishi and Sumitomo projects were originally envisaged several years ago. A slump in product prices delayed plans, from 1977 in Sumitomo's case, and there was vast excess ethylene capacity in Japan itself.

The industrial logic behind the overseas investments — backed by the Japanese government in all cases though in different forms — is to put crude-oil processing plants closer to oilfields and cut costs with cheaper labor.

The Japanese government welcomes the expansion because it gives Japan a share in overseas economies. Moreover, Japan gets 75 percent of its oil supply from the Middle East and the tankers pass through the Straits of Malacca off Singapore. Also, the risks involved in these projects are huge. The industrial groups have therefore asked for government backing in Tokyo, splitting the costs equally with local governments to further diminish the danger of losses and win local guarantees of support.

Sumitomo, seizing the intitative as Mitsui flounders in Iran, announced it will start construction in Singapore early next year and will start operations in 1982.

U.S. Drops Suit Against Asia Banker

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ) — Bank fraud charges against Asian financier Amos William Dawe were dismissed here yesterday at the request of the Justice Department, which asked for the ruling "in the interest of justice."

Sources have been saying for months that the Singapore businessman, whose southeast Asia conglomerate had been mostly financed by the Soviet Union's Moscow Narodny Bank, would not be prosecuted because of alleged connections with the Central Intelligence Agency, but U.S. Attorney William Hunter called such an idea "preposterous."

Mr. Dawe, 45, surrendered to U.S. authorities last September to face a 1977 indictment that he defrauded three California banks — Tahoe National, First National of Fresno and Peninsula National — of $1.3 million in 1974 and 1975, when he briefly controlled, and was attempting to buy, them.

In a five-minute court session, an assistant U.S. Attorney requested dismissal of two remaining charges against Mr. Dawe (two others had been dismissed earlier), saying "newly discovered evidence" necessitated the ruling.

The government did not say what that evidence was, but noted that the dismissal was "without prejudice," allowing for a possible future indictment.

Asian Empire

In the early 1970s, Mr. Dawe built up a continent-spanning conglomerate valued at more than $100 million through Mosbert Holdings, a Hong Kong-registered company. His principal source of funds was the Singapore branch of London-registered Moscow Narodny Bank, which had lent Mr. Dawe about $70 million by the end of 1975, when his empire began collapsing and the bank suddenly called in his loans.

His companies are being liquidated by a court receiver in Hong Kong. Banking sources estimate that Moscow Narodny stands to lose between $50 million and $100 million on the loans. They say its Singapore branch incurred such large losses that it did not show a profit for 1976 and 1977. Chinese press reports accused the Russians of trying to infiltrate Hong Kong and other parts of Asia through the liberal credit policies of Moscow Narodny (IHT, Oct. 13, 1978).

Iran Oil Shortfall Exceeds Amount of Arab Embargo

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ) — The cutoff in Iranian oil exports is only six weeks old. But, political and psychological factors aside, it is already having more of an impact on world oil supplies than the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo, which lasted five months.

That is because of the sheer volume of oil — five million barrels a day — that has been pulled from world oil markets is equal to about 10 percent of the non-Communist world's oil supplies, and is nearly twice as large as the output withdrawn by Arab producers at the peak of the embargo.

Except for rising prices, oil consumers have not felt any impact so far.

"If there isn't any improvement in Iran by spring, consumers could be affected as early as early summer," says John Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

But even if peace comes to Iran sooner than spring — and the army goes back to its barracks, the workers return to their jobs and the new government commits itself to a crash program to restore oil exports — experts say the Iranians would not be able to increase petroleum production to any reasonable level for four months. Even then, because of the deterioration that is believed to have taken place in the Iranian oil fields, output could be expected to reach possibly only 4 million barrels daily (MBD), two-thirds of what it was.

There is a cushion, meantime, for the world's oil consumers. Production has been increased enough outside Iran — in Mexico, the North Sea, elsewhere in the Mideast and in North Africa — to offset about one-half the loss in Iranian oil. More importantly, there were huge inventories of crude oil and petroleum products in the major consuming nations — several months' stored supplies in many areas — when the crisis began.

But the heavy drawdowns of inventories — around 4.5 MBD at the moment, or some 2.5 MBD more than the seasonal norm for the peak demand period of winter — could spell trouble later, particularly if the Iranian crisis continues.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Studebaker-Worthington

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	407.60	305.80
Profits.....	20.65	18.68
Per share	1.44	1.08
Year	**1978**	**1977**
Revenue.....	1,420.	1,190.
Profits.....	119.93	69.24
Per share	8.06	4.37

United Telecommunications

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	387.50	321.90
Profits.....	42.45	34.68
Per Share.....	0.68	0.57
Year	**1978**	**1977**
Revenue.....	1,085.	951.53
Profits.....	160.32	136.92
Per Share.....	2.60	2.29

Williams

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	340.6	235.1
Profits.....	—1.267	14.403
Per Share.....	—.05	0.53
Year	**1978**	**1977**
Revenue.....	1,500.	1.050.
Profits.....	12.85	66.42
Per Share.....	0.47	2.44

Japan

Toyota Motor

Half Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,350,00.	1,260,00.
Profits.....	42,390.	55,750.

(Figures in Yen)

Sweden

ASEA

Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	2,300.	2,170.
Profits.....	99.4	138.6

(Figures in U.S. dollars)

Occidental Has Oil Find in Peru

LIMA, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ) — Occidental Petroleum has discovered a major new oil-bearing structure in the jungles of northern Peru, the government reported today.

Energy and Mines Minister Juan Sanchez Gonzales said Occidental had drilled into a structure with reserves estimated at 80 million to 100 million barrels of light oil. A deposit of 100 million barrels, if confirmed by independent engineers, would represent an 18-percent boost in the country's proven reserves, estimated by Peru at 559 million barrels, and would be the biggest producing field found in the jungle so far.

Meanwhile, Gen. Sanchez said that Peru would increase its petroleum production to more than 200,000 barrels a day this year and will sell most of the surplus to Japan and the United States. Current production is 154,000 barrels a day, of which 130,000 barrels go for domestic consumption, he said.

Taking Greater Share of Capital

Debt 'Crowding Out' Stocks

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ) — "Crowding out," a situation in which government demands on the credit markets become so great that they block access to credit by corporations in the private economic sector, was a topic of considerable dispute a few years back. Now, a provocative analysis by Robert S. Salomon Jr., research director of Salomon Brothers, suggests there is an even more insidious kind of crowding out occurring at the expense of the stock market.

The new debt creation needed each year to fuel the economy is so vast, he said, that it will crowd out the equity market. The debt will be financed, at whatever level of interest rates is necessary to accomplish that, and this will happen at the expense of stocks.

Mr. Salomon agrees that historical comparisons of price-earnings ratios, book values and dividend yields lend credence to the view that "stocks are cheap." But his own studies of the magnitude of the credit problem created by inflation lead him to conclude that "the equity market may, indeed, stay cheap until we can solve, or at least reverse, the current inflationary trend."

Equity 47.5% of GNP

Mr. Salomon related total debt and total equity values to gross national product in current dollars. While economists often strip inflation out of the GNP figures to arrive at "real" growth, for Mr. Salomon's purposes it is credit demand in today's dollars that counts. "It is nominal growth that must be financed," he said, inflation or no.

At first, his comparisons seem just another illustation that stocks are historically cheap: the total value of stocks fluctuated between 75 and 110 percent of nominal GNP over most of the postwar period while nominal GNP was growing 8 to 10 percent a year. At year-end 1978, equity was an abnormally low 47.5 percent of nominal GNP.

"What hasn't been so obvious and, indeed, is quite troublesome, is that it is taking proportionately more debt to produce GNP growth. In effect, the efficiency of debt is declining and nothing currently seems to be occurring that would suggest a reversal of this pattern. In fact, continued deterioration in debt efficiency would appear the more logical conclusion," he said.

In 1968, for example, with GNP at $869 billion, and equities totaling $976 billion, debt outstanding totaled less than $1.3 trillion. At that point, it was taking about $1.49 of debt to produce $1 of GNP. Similar ratios prevailed through much of the 1950s and 1960s. By end-1978, however, the picture had changed radically. GNP stood at $2.1 trillion, stocks were valued at an estimated $1 trillion, debt had ballooned to $3.35 trillion and it took $1.59 of debt for each GNP dollar.

Debt Growing Faster

The problem for the stock market, as he sees it, is that 10 to 12 percent GNP growth means annual increases of $210 billion to $250 billion in nominal GNP. "This implies, perhaps even guarantees, net new debt creation of at least $335 billion to $400 billion," he said. "As a matter of fact, our specific preliminary estimate for 1979 is $389 billion of credit expansion."

"To put this in perspective," he said, "the total net addition to debt will amount to almost 40 percent of the current $1 trillion market value of all outstanding stocks. If you picture an aggregate domestic portfolio of financial assets consisting of $3.4 trillion of debt and $1 trillion of equity, with the debt side increasing $400 billion a year and the equity portion growing (through new flotations) at a modest $8 billion, you begin to have some understanding of the magnitude of the problem the equity market faces."

How can credit demands crowd out stocks? "New debt issues are priced to sell," he said. "If the debt won't sell at one level (of interest rates), it will be repriced at another, higher level to insure its placement. This repricing has an impact on the prices of all other financial assets, specifically stocks."

In this context, he is not surprised that price-earnings ratios of stocks remain relatively low. "That's what the price-earnings shrinkage is all about," he said. Nor is he impressed by the de-emphasis of equities in institutional portfolios in recent years to about 50 percent of assets from 70 percent.

"It's certainly low relative to 70 percent, but it isn't low in view of the problem. There's a widespread belief that there is large latent buying power for stocks, but I would suggest that most of this cash is already committed because the debt will be created and it will be bought."

Big Board Prices End Narrowly Higher

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (IHT) — The New York Stock Exchange added to yesterday's modest gain in quiet trading, the first consecutive advance in two weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose to 822.33, up 3.46. Advancing issues led declines 674 to 562 as turnover rose to 24.35 million shares from 23.36 million yesterday.

Analysts said the steady dollar and a drop in gold prices aided sentiment, as did a fall in the basic money stock reported yesterday. Citibank also joined three other major banks by cutting its prime lending rate to 11½ percent from 11¾.

However, Federal Reserve chairman William Miller said in a press conference in Los Angeles that it is premature to assume a shift downward in interest rates and there is no indication from the Federal Reserve that it will lessen any credit restraints. Mr. Miller said that recent declines in the prime rate reflects seasonal demand and supply.

The market weakened during the last hour on caution by traders ahead of the weekend, but firmed again in the final minutes. Many institutional traders will be out of the market Monday, a bank holiday in New York, when President Carter is scheduled to hold a news conference.

Analysts said the big rise in the U.S. producer price index was discouraging but widely expected. One analyst noted that "with the market now in oversold territory, it is less vulnerable to negative news."

Ticor was most active, and up one to 31⅞. American General Insurance proposed a merger for about $35 a share in cash or stock.

Oil, gas and coal issues continued to benefit from expected higher fuel prices. Among the actives, Occidental Petroleum rose 1⅛ to 19¼, Exxon ⅜ to 50⅝ and Eastern Gas and Fuel one to 18⅝.

Santa Fe International raised the quarterly dividend and added one to 27½. Superior Oil jumped nine to 324, Mobil ⅞ to 70⅝ and Marathon Oil 1¼ to 58⅞.

Active Sears Roebuck eased ⅛ to 20½. It will offer $500 million of notes in minimum denominations of $1,000 to attract its credit customers. Levitz furniture ended talks on its acquisition by an investor group and major holders. It fell 2½ to 18¾.

McGraw-Hill gained 1⅜ to 30⅜. A New York court ordered the company to show why it should not transmit to its shareholders American Express Co.'s $40 a share merg-

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 8)

Fed Proposes Changing Money-Supply Calculation

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT) — In an attempt to take account of sweeping changes in banking practices, the Federal Reserve has proposed the first revision in more than a decade in the way the nation's money supply is calculated.

The proposal yesterday, which a Fed spokesman said was "months and months" away from final action, essentially attempts to gather within the most commonly watched monetary statistic — M-1 — certain kinds of money that have become increasingly important, automatic-transfer accounts perhaps chief among these. Such accounts allow consumers to have money transferred automatically from savings accounts to checking accounts.

The proposed changes also come at a time of great debate among economists over the Fed's handling of monetary matters, particularly the greatly restricted growth of credit during the year's second half.

The proposal, however, represents a positive step in the eyes of traditionalists, who believe that the Fed should compute an appropriate measure of money, select an appropriate growth rate and stick to it, adjusting credit with the little regard for interest rates.

So far, M-1 has been defined as currency in circulation plus checking accounts at commercial banks.

The Fed proposes adding a variety of new forms of money to this figure: NOW accounts, which are interest-paying checking accounts available in New England; checking accounts at savings institutions, and credit-union accounts (these three totaled $4.8 billion last June) plus automatic-transfer accounts (which had not yet begun last June but now total $4.3 billion).

Although the immediate change in the size of M-1 is small, the additions are expected to grow in size rapidly over the next few years. Although the old and new indexes track closely for past years, their growth rates are likely to diverge in the future. The new M-1 would have one important deletion: checking accounts kept in the United States by foreign commercial banks and official institutions. The Fed is said to believe that these deposits are not related to the domestic economy.

In addition to changing M-1, the Fed staff proposes changes in the relatively new M-1-plus, M-2 and M-3.

The Fed staff contends that the revised monetary aggregates will prove more accurate in forecasting the likely path of the nation's economy.

However, the Fed staff says the new measures may be more difficult to control because a smaller percentage of the new measures are subject to the Fed's reserve requirements. The staff sees little prospective change in the responsiveness of the statistics to the Fed's purchases and sales of government securities.

As is the case now, the new M-1 would be the narrowest of the money definitions. The statistics become successively broader as they come to include savings balances at commercial banks (M-1-plus), savings balances (M-2), and all time deposits and savings deposits, including large certificates of deposit (M-3).

Prices Rise 1.3% in U.S. In January

Kahn Describes Jump As Very Disturbing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (IHT) — Paced by a sharp surge in the cost of beef and veal, U.S. wholesale prices climbed 1.3 percent in January — up sharply from December's 0.8-percent rise and the largest gain in more than four years, the Labor Department reported today.

Consumer food prices at the wholesale level rose 1.8 percent, following a 1-percent gain in December, while the increase in the prices of other finished goods accelerated to 1.1 from 0.8 percent. The intermediate goods index increased 1.2 percent after a 0.7-percent increase in December, while the rise in wholesale prices of crude goods skyrocketed to 2.4 from 0.5 percent.

The department said for the first time in more than four years, all major components of its index — finished goods, intermediate goods and crude goods — rose by at least 1 percent.

Alfred Kahn, Chairman of the Council of Wage and Price Stability, called the rise very disturbing.

The 1.3-percent rise was the worst one-month performance since the 2-percent gain of November, 1974, the department said. The 1967-based wholesale price index stood at 205.3 last month, up 9.8 percent from January, 1978. Wholesale food prices are 12.9-percent above a year ago.

News of the price increase was credited with causing the dollar to decline against major currencies in European foreign exchange markets. However, the price of gold also slumped.

The dollar slipped 45 points against the Deutsche mark to 1.8465 DM from 1.8510 late yesterday. The dollar fell to 1.6607 Swiss francs from 1.6615, and to 4.2445 French francs from 4.2520. Sterling closed at $2.0015, down from $2.0030.

Gold ended in London at $242.25-$243.00 an ounce, down sharply from $249.50-$250 yesterday.

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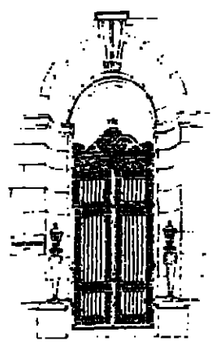

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Notice to the holder of notes of US$1000 each of the F.R.N. issue 1978-85

In conformity with the French law of July 24th 1966 and French decree of March 23rd 1967 governing commercial companies, Holders of hereabove referenced notes are requested by the Board of Directors of BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ to attend the ordinary general meeting to be held March 5th, 1979, 1 rue d'Astorg, 75008 PARIS at 11. A.M. with the following agenda:
- appointment of representatives of the Noteholders.
- determination of the powers and remuneration of the representatives.

Each noteholder shall have the right to attend this meeting or to appoint a representative. The meeting will be open to holders of:
- registered bonds of record five calendar days before the day set for the meeting.
- bearer bonds having deposited their stocks five calendar days before the day set for the meeting at the offices of BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ.

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ shall deliver proxies to noteholders who are unable to attend the meeting personally.

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NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 9

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12½	10	SPaul 1e	9.2	22	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	25½	StRegP 1.80	6.0 8	53	30⅜	30	30	— ⅛
8¾	5½	Salant .40	6.3 4	119	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
21¾	9¾	Sambos .60	6.1 7	348	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	14¼	SDieGE 1.44	9.4 8	107	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
16½	9	SJuanR 1.05t	6.8 21	84	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	12⅞	Sanders .40	2.4 8	287	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
39½	29½	SFeInd 2.20	6.8 5	331	33½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
40½	22¾	SFeInt .60	2.2 11	570	27⅝	26¾	27½	+1
19⅛	13	SgtWel .72	4.8 7	7	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4	SaulRE		23	7	6⅞	6⅞	
8½	3¼	SavASip	17	38	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
15	6¾	SavOnD .36	3.7 7	13	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
13⅜	10⅞	SavEIP 1	9.0 4	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	11½	SavE pf1.28	11.	84	12	11¾	12	+ ⅜
24⅞	11⅜	Savin .50	3.6 3	52	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Saxon	8	52	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
6	2⅞	Schaefer		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38	26¼	SchrPlo 1.24	4.3 8	567	29½	29	29	— ⅜
16¾	9¼	Schlitz .40	3.6 39	381	11¼	10¾	11	
101	64⅛	Schlmb 1.40	1.5 17	286	95⅛	94½	95	+ ½
21⅜	18	SCOA .80	4.2 8	11	19½	19¼	19¼	
7	3½	ScotLad .36r	7.6	24	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
36½	22	ScotFet 1.60	6.2 6	5	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅜
21⅜	15⅞	ScottF .64	3.7 7	153	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
19¼	12⅞	ScottP .84	4.9 7	398	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	8½	Scottys .32	2.7 8	75	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
24⅞	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.7 5	54	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
59	42	Scovil pf2.50	5.7	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ¾
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder	15	53	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	8½	Scud pf .81e	9.4	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15¼	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	11.	1	13½	13½	13½	
36⅜	16⅜	SeaCont .42	2.0 6	119	21¼	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
35⅝	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	8.4 6	65	26½	26⅛	26¼	
15½	5⅞	SeabWA .40b	3.0 5	308	13¼	13	13½	+ ½
31½	23	Seafst .96	3.8 7	1687	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
30⅜	20⅝	Seagrm 1.12	4.0 11	463	28⅛	28	28	
17½	9⅝	Seagrv .27e	1.8 8	17	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
29¼	14⅝	SealPw 1.10	5.1 7	62	21¾	21½	21½	+ ⅛
16⅜	10⅝	SearleG .52	4.3	253	12⅝	12	12⅛	
28⅛	19⅞	Sears 1.12a	5.5 8	1770	20⅝	20⅜	20½	
14⅞	7¼	Seatrain	6	98	7⅝	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
48¾	27¼	Sedco .64	2.3 7	171	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	SeigLt 1.20b	9.4 6	23	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	SvCpInt .28	3.8 5	24	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
15⅝	7⅛	Shakspr .48	5.6 6	8	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
28⅝	11⅝	Shaklee .74	5.1 5	47	14⅞	14	14⅜	+ ¼
34½	16⅜	Shopell .15	.6 3	22	25	25	25	
17½	5¼	ShearH .40	4.0 3	64	10¼	10	10	
37⅜	28½	ShellOil 2	6.5 6	168	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
49	37⅜	ShellT 1.33e	2.7 10	106	u49¼	48⅞	49¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo .70	6.9 4	27	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	14¾	ShelG pf1.35	8.2	5	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ½
31⅞	19⅝	Shrwin		76	22⅞	22¼	22¾	+ ½
58	44	Shrw pf 4.40	9.0	z100	49	49	49	— ⅛
14⅝	12½	SierPac 1.22	9.1 7	39	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
27⅞	19⅝	Signal .80	3.4 6	x185	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	28⅜	Signode 1.48	4.6 7	9	32⅜	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
21⅝	8⅝	SimPrec .24	1.5 13	73	17⅝	16	16	— ⅞
14⅞	8⅛	SimpPat .56	5.1 11	207	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
24⅞	13⅝	Singer .80	5.6 5	277	14½	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
40¼	30¼	Singr pf3.50	11.	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs .80	3.2 9	52	25¼	25¼	25¼	
29	11¾	Skil Cp .40e	1.4 9	18	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
17⅛	9½	Skyline .48	4.5 8	52	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
24⅞	14⅛	SmithA 1.40	7.9 3	21	18	17⅝	17¾	
50½	30½	SmithInt .92	2.1 8	950	44	43	43⅝	+ ⅜
102½	46¾	Smkin 2.40	2.7 17	861	90¾	89⅝	90¼	
22	14½	SmithTr .80	5.0 4	1	16	16	16	
26¼	16½	Smucker 1	5.4 7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	27¾	SnapOn 1.28	3.2 13	x32	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	7	SonyCp .15e	1.9 13	118	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
63½	44⅛	SooLin 4.60e	7.7 7	1	59½	59½	59½	
21½	19½	SooLin wi		7	20⅛	19½	19½	— ½
6½	2⅝	SoAltTr		15	3⅛	3½	3½	
19	16	SCrEG 1.68	9.7 8	57	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
20⅝	17	SoJerIn 1.68	9.0 8	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	20⅝	Soutdwn .60	1.5 7	50	39	38½	38⅝	— ¼
15⅞	9⅝	SoetBk .60	4.8 6	55	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
9¼	7⅛	SoetPS 1.17t	15. 7	8	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
27	22⅞	SoCalE 2.48	9.3 8	823	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
17⅛	13¼	SouthCo 1.54	11. 10	641	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
20⅝	17¾	SoInGE 1.52	8.4 6	x9	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
38⅜	28⅝	SoNRes 1.25	3.6 7	64	35⅛	33¾	34⅜	+ ⅞
39½	34½	SNETel 3.20	8.6 6	29	37⅜	37	37¼	+ ¼
34⅛	25	SouPac 2.40	8.7 6	157	27⅝	27¼	27½	
57¼	44½	SouRy 3.20	6.7 6	31	48¼	48	48	+ ¼
29⅜	29	SoRy pf wi2.60	9.0	3	29	d28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
26⅞	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	8.4 6	85	21	20¾	21	+ ½
34¾	22⅛	SouInd .72b	2.7 9	62	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
55½	38⅝	SouRoyl 1	1.9 14	87	52¾	50⅞	51½	+1
30½	15⅝	SwtAir .28	1.1 5	20	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	23⅝	SwtBsh 1.24	5.0 7	8	25	25	25	+ ¼
17	8½	SwtFore .30	1.9 5	354	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
32½	20	SwtFl pf1.50	5.1	71	30⅛	29½	29½	— ½
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS 1.28	9.5 8	110	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
17⅞	12½	SpartF .40	2.5 7	25	16	16	16	
26⅝	15⅛	SpectPh	15	126	22⅝	22	22¼	+ ⅜
49⅝	32⅜	SprryR 1.32	2.8 8	712	46¾	46	46½	+ ½
20⅞	12⅞	SprngsM 1.05	6.7 9	19	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
27	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.6 8	47	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
37⅜	22	Squibb 1.08	3.6 12	x934	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅜
13⅜	11¾	StaRite .70	5.7 6	13	12¼	12	12¼	
23	16½	Staley 1	5.2 15	14	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
29⅞	22½	StBrnd 1.36	5.4 9	147	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
35	21⅛	StBPnt .56	2.7 9	847	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
48⅝	36⅜	StOilCl 2.80	6.2 7	550	45⅛	44⅝	45	+ ¼
58½	44	StOInd 3	5.4 8	400	56⅛	55⅝	55⅞	+ ¼
47¼	28⅞	StOilOh .88	1.9 11	x245	45⅞	45¼	45½	
12¼	6	StPacCp .50b	6.2 4	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅞	12⅛	Standex .65	4.1 7	40	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
29	22⅛	StanW 1.08	4.5 7	31	24	23½	24	+ ½
29⅜	22⅜	Starret 1.32	4.7 7	3	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅜
5⅝	3¼	StMutInv	22	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅛	9¾	StaMSe 1.05	9.5	27	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
49¼	35¼	StaufCh 2	5.0 7	125	40¼	39¾	40	+ ⅛
8	6⅛	SterlBcp .66	9.1 8	23	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
19¼	12⅝	SterlDg .77	4.9 10	244	16⅛	15⅝	15¾	— ¼
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre .12b	3.6 10	10	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
25½	12⅞	Sterndnt .50	2.1 10	68	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
18⅞	13⅜	StevenJ 1.20b	8.6 7	129	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
38⅝	27½	StewWa 2.10	7.2 6	x20	29½	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
31½	17¾	StokVC 1.32	4.5 10	103	30	28½	29½	+1¼
13	10⅞	StokVC pf 1	8.7	z20	11½	11½	11½	
54¼	42⅛	StoneW 2.75r	5.9 8	3	46½	46½	46½	— ¼
26⅞	10½	StonCon .60	2.4 19	304	25¾	23¾	25¼	+1
20⅝	13	StopShp 1.10	6.9 4	14	16	16	16	+ ⅛
38⅞	17⅞	StorTec	14	494	34	33	33⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	22⅛	StorerB 1.30	3.9 9	x111	33	32⅜	33	+ ½
17¾	12⅛	StridRit 1.08	8.0 6	36	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
32⅝	27⅜	StuWor 1.25	4.4 5	52	29⅛	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
5	2⅜	SuavSho .20	5.7 14	84	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
23¼	16½	SubPrG 1.32	6.6 6	11	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
32	19⅛	SunChm .60	2.3 5	5	26¼	26¼	26¼	
27¼	19	SunEl .60	2.5 14	23	24¼	23¾	24	+ ⅛
47⅞	35½	SunCo 2.80	6.6 6	202	44¼	43⅞	44	+ ½
48⅝	36⅛	SunC pf 2.25	4.9	15	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	+ ¾
24⅞	16⅞	Sunbm 1.40	7.3 7	495	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	
24⅞	19	Sundstr .80	3.5 8	22	23¼	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
69¾	50	Sunds pf3.50	6.1	1	57	57	57	
14	9	SunsM .20e	1.6 24	x29	12½	12⅛	12½	
20¼	15⅛	SuprVal .54	3.2 9	14	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
337	241	SuprOil 2.80	.9 36	42	324	316	324	+9
16⅛	9⅛	SupmkG .42	3.6 5	33	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
31	19⅜	Supm pf1.30	4.7	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
13¼	5	Supscp		31	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	
11⅞	7⅛	SutroM .90e	9.5 9	20	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
29⅞	15⅛	Swank 1.40a	6.2 7	19	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	14½	Sybron .96	5.0 8	274	20¼	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
16	7⅞	Systron .10	1.0 8	44	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅜
		— T—T—T —						
20⅝	10⅝	TRE .84	5.8 12	19	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
42⅜	29⅞	TRW 1.80	5.1 7	303	35¼	34⅜	35⅛	+ ⅜
92¾	68⅛	TRW pf 4.40	5.8	13	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
81	62	TRW pr4.50	6.7	60	67	67	67	
25¼	17½	TaftBrd .60	2.8 7	314	21⅞	21	21⅝	+ ⅞
5	1¾	Talcott		3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
15⅝	10⅛	Talley 1	9.0 7	24	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf 1	8.6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
21⅛	16⅛	TampE 1.32	7.6 7	361	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	19¾	Tandy	8	627	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	
30⅜	12½	Tandycft	10	96	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
13¼	7¼	Tappan .28	2.5 10	114	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	+ ¼
15⅞	8¼	Techncr .40	3.4	133	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
15½	7⅛	Tchncolr .60	6.7 8	32	12	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
14⅜	7⅞	Technicn	10	129	11¼	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
54	32½	Tektrnx .64	1.3 14	447	49⅞	49	49½	+ ½
10⅞	6	Telecor	7	52	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
126⅜	67	Teledn 9.14t	8.1 6	292	114⅞	112⅞	113	—1¼
14⅞	8¼	Telprmt	19	512	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
9¼	3	Telex	10	354	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
34½	28¼	Tenneco 2.20	7.5 7	x513	29⅜	29½	29½	+ ⅛
89½	81½	Tennc pr 7.40	8.8	x192	83⅜	82¾	83⅜	+ ⅞
128½	104½	Tennc pf5.50	5.0	x1	109	109	109	— ⅝
12⅞	6¼	Tesoro	5	280	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
25⅞	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	9.7	39	22½	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
27⅞	22⅛	Texaco 2	8.2 7	1628	24¾	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
41⅜	35	TexCm 1.40	3.8 8	38	37¼	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
47	32	TexEst 2.30	5.9 7	36	39⅜	39	39	
30¼	26¼	TxET pf2.87	10.	3	27⅜	27½	27⅜	+ ⅛
48⅜	34⅞	TexGT 2.64	6.9 7	151	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
21	16	Texind .60	3.1 5	32	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
92½	61⅝	TexInst 2	2.5 13	243	80⅜	79⅜	80⅛	+ ⅜
11⅛	5⅝	TexInt	17	306	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
36½	24⅞	TxOGs .36b	1.0 9	364	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
57	39⅞	TxPcLd .40e	.9 15	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	
22¼	18	TexUtil 1.52	7.8 8	280	19⅜	19⅛	19½	
24⅞	15⅛	Texsalf 1.20	5.0 18	269	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
44⅝	35¼	Texglf pf 3	7.1	18	42⅞	42½	42½	— ⅛
13½	2¼	Texfi Ind	10	63	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅜
35	22⅛	Textron 1.80	7.0 6	62	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
38½	27	Textr pf2.08	7.3	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
31¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40	6.1	2	23	23	23	— ⅛
39⅞	24	Thiokol 1.30	4.2 7	11	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
48⅝	33⅞	ThmBet 1.52	3.7 13	36	41⅜	41	41⅛	+ ¼
14⅞	8¼	Thomln .52b	5.3 5	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
33⅜	20	ThmJW 1.50	7.1 5	235	21½	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅝
16	7⅜	Thrifty .52	3.9 11	49	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ¼
31⅛	17⅜	Ticor 1.28	4.0 8	4481	u31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	+ ¾
28⅝	19⅝	Tidwatr .80	3.9 8	96	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	—1
34⅝	15⅝	TigerInt .60	2.7 6	800	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ¾
50¼	33⅝	TimeIn 1.50	3.9 7	139	38⅞	38¼	38⅜	— ⅛
32⅜	28	TimI pfB1.57	5.5	18	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
35¼	22⅛	TimesM 1.20	3.9 8	322	31¼	31	31⅛	+ ¼
56¼	41	Timkn 3	5.6 7	22	54	53¼	53⅜	+ ¼
9	5	TobinP		3	7	7	7	
34½	12¾	ToddSh	7	4	24⅛	23⅞	24	
18½	12¾	Tokheim .60	3.5 8	49	17	16	17	+1
25½	20⅝	TolEdis 2.20	9.9 8	43	22⅞	22	22¼	+ ¼
26¾	21½	TolEd pf2.36	10.	73	23⅝	23	23	+ ⅜
25	20¼	TolEd pf2.21	10.	13	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
12⅛	7⅜	TonkaCp .48	4.6	36	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
14⅝	8⅛	TootRol .40b	3.6 7	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22⅝	17⅞	ToroCo .60	2.7 11	80	u22¼	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	14⅝	Tracor .40	2.1 7	5	19	19	19	+ ¼
21⅜	19	Trane n	8	28	20½	19⅞	20⅛	+1
38¼	27⅜	TranUn 2.12	7.1 6	52	30⅛	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
30⅜	11⅛	TWC	3	760	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	
23½	17⅛	TWC pf 2	10.	7	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅞	TWC pf 1.90	12.	35	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
19⅜	12⅞	Transm 1	6.0 5	362	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
23¼	19½	Traninc 2	9.7	30	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	16⅜	Transco 1.10	4.5 10	707	u24⅞	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
12⅞	7½	Transcn .60	5.3 7	18	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
98	91½	TrGP pf8.64	9.1	z100	95	95	95	
29⅞	21	Tranwy 1.60	7.4 5	14	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
40⅝	26½	Travlrs 2.08	6.0 4	365	35⅛	34¼	34⅞	
44⅞	32⅝	Travelr pf 2	5.3	7	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	17⅛	TriCon 2.07e	12.	153	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	
3⅞	1⅜	TriSoM	7	34	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
13½	7⅛	Triaind .10r	1.1	x2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
24¾	14¾	TriaPc .72	4.3 6	8	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	6⅝	Trico .16	2.1 7	77	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
25	15⅜	Trintyin 1	4.9 6	59	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	
17¼	14⅜	TucsnG 1.42	9.0 8	78	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
40¾	21⅜	TCFox 1.20a	3.5 5	420	35	34	34⅜	+ ¾
24½	15⅝	TwinDs 1	4.9 7	8	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
23¾	13⅜	TycoLab .80	4.6 3	37	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp .45	2.7 8	x167	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	17	Tymshr	15	511	33½	32½	32⅞	+ ¼
		— U—U—U —						
45⅜	19⅝	UAL .80	3.1 2	789	26⅛	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	14	UMC 1.20	8.3 6	164	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅛	UMET Tr		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34¼	16	UNCRes .40	1.9 6	121	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
32¼	17	UVInd 1	3.2 6	542	31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
74½	41¾	UVIn pf1.26	1.7	4	74	73	74	+1
14⅝	9⅝	Unarco .76	7.5 5	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
30	12⅞	UnBncp .92	3.3 11	1210	28	27	27¾	+ ¾
51⅞	36½	UCamp 2.40	5.1 9	31	47⅝	47⅛	47¼	— ⅜
43¼	33⅜	UnCarb 2.80	7.9 6	732	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	— ½
11¼	6½	UnCmrce .20	2.3 11	65	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
7	3⅜	UnionCp .24t	4.8 6	260	5¼	4¾	5	+ ¼
15⅝	13¼	UnElec 1.44	10. 7	146	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
77	75	UnEl pfL 8	11.	z200	76	75½	75½	—1½
24⅝	20⅛	UnEl pf2.13	10.	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
87⅞	75	UnEl pfH 8	10.	1	77	77	77	—1
58½	46⅛	UnOCal 2.40	4.2 7	651	58	56¾	57¾	+ ¾
60¼	40⅞	UPacC 2.30	4.2 10	292	54¾	54¼	54¼	— ⅜
8½	5	Uniroyal		411	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
65	42	Uniroyl pf 8	13.	z570	61⅞	61¼	61¼	
15½	6¾	UnBrnd .15e	1.6 5	61	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
21⅜	11¼	UBrd pf1.20	10.	6	12	12	12	
38⅜	29⅜	UEnRs 2.08	5.6 5	103	37⅜	37	37¼	— ¼
26½	13⅝	UFinCal 1.13	5.2 4	23	22¼	21⅝	21¾	— ⅜
23½	13⅜	UnGrty .12	.6 8	120	21⅜	21⅛	21½	
28⅛	22½	UIllum 2.56	10. 8	16	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	19	UIllu pf2.20	10.	z550	21	20⅞	21	+ ½
22	12½	UnitInd .85b	5.9 5	6	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅜
19⅛	8⅛	UnitInn .22	2.0 5	23	11½	11⅛	11¼	— ¼
13⅝	11	UJerBk 1.04	9.0 5	15	11⅝	11½	11½	
2⅜	1⅜	UnPkMn		88	2⅛	1⅞	2	
22¼	14	UnRefg .72	3.6 5	x21	20	19¾	19¾	
16¾	14⅝	USFoS 1.58e	11. 5	15⅛	15	15	15	— ⅛
37¼	29	USFid 2	6.3 4	80	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅜
33⅞	21	USGyps 1.80	6.6 4	176	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
30⅞	22½	USGy pf1.80	7.0	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	USHom .52	5.5 3	123	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10	6¾	USInd .64	7.5 5	303	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅜	USLeasg .52	3.7 5	4	14	14	14	
7	4⅜	US Rlty		14	5	5	5	
30⅛	19⅜	USShoe 1.32	6.3 5	8	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
30⅜	21¼	USSteel 1.60	6.7 8	752	24⅛	23¾	24	+ ¼
37	27	USTobc 1.84	5.3 11	29	34½	34⅜	34½	
52½	33½	UnTech 2.20	6.0 7	1123	37⅜	36⅜	36⅞	— ⅛
230	147½	UTch pf 8	4.8	7	165¼	165¼	165¼	—9¾
140½	101⅜	UTch pf7.32	6.9	1	105½	105½	105½	— ½
70¼	49⅛	UTch pf3.87	7.3	318	53¼	52½	52¾	+ ¾
20	17⅝	UnTel 1.44	7.3 7	583	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	21⅜	UnIT 2pf1.50	6.2	5	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
20⅝	10⅜	Unitrod .20	1.0 11	88	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	
9¾	6⅝	Univar .56	8.0 6	43	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
22	18	UnivFd .96	5.0 8	43	19¼	19	19¼	
24	15⅞	UnLeaf 1.20	6.3 7	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
56	32⅞	Upjohn 1.52	3.4 11	159	45⅛	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
25	16	USLIFE .64	3.0 7	126	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
11⅞	9¼	UslifeF .96a	9.5	13	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
19⅜	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.0 10	230	19½	19⅜	19½	
32⅝	27½	UIPL pf2.80	9.6	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
24½	20⅝	UIPL pf2.04	9.2	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —						
21⅛	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.8 6	1019	18	17¼	18	+ ⅝
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp .60	3.2 7	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
9¼	4¾	Valleyin .40	7.0 18	28	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
16⅝	10½	VanDrn .92	6.9 5	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
21⅜	11¾	Varian .40	2.5 58	200	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
15	7½	Varo .32	3.6 4	134	9	8½	9	+ ⅜
20¼	16⅛	Veeco	8	44	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	4	Vendo		4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Venice	22		2⅞	2¾	2¾	
14⅜	11⅜	VestSe 1.36e	11.	20	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
29⅝	17¼	Viacom .25	.9 14	26	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	13½	VaEPw 1.32	9.3 8	871	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
99⅜	90	VaEP pf8.60	9.1	z210	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ¼
105⅜	96	VaEP pf9.75	9.9	z50	98¾	98¾	98¾	—1
30⅞	27	VaEP pf2.90	10.	9	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
81	70¼	VaEP pf7.20	9.6	z2000	75¼	74¼	75¼	+2½
16	7¾	Vornado	a2	557	13	12	13	+1¼
16	8¼	Vulcinc .68	5.6 5	x3	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	23	VulcnM 1.60	5.2 7	16	31⅛	31	31	
		— W—W—W —						
37½	17½	WUI .60	1.8 12	10	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
22½	10	Wabash .50	3.5 6	38	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ¼
21	15½	Wachov .76	4.5 8	127	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
56	42½	Wach pf2.20	4.9	2	45⅛	45¼	45¼	— ¼
7	3½	WachRtv		8	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
29⅜	17¼	WalMrt .22	.9 13	39	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
30½	17¼	Walgrn 1.40	5.3 7	x67	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅜
38	27	WlkrA 1.60a	4.6 7	21	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
33⅝	18⅛	WallBus .84	3.5 8	11	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
29⅜	17¾	WalMu 1.20b	5.7 4	19	21	20½	20⅞	
35½	26⅛	WaltJm 1.60	6.0 5	81	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
12⅞	7	WardFd	9	156	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅜	Warnaco	6	43	10⅛	10	10	
32⅜	21¼	WarnS 1.60	7.3 6	31	22	21⅝	22	— ¼
57½	30⅝	WrnCom 1	2.2 8	1105	46⅝	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅜
32½	22⅞	WarnrL 1.20	5.0 9	492	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs 2.28	9.3 10	19	24¾	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
31⅜	19¾	WshNat 1.20	5.1 6	7	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	
37⅜	20⅝	WashStl 1.40	3.8 10	49	37¼	37⅛	37¼	
24¼	20⅝	WshWt 2.08	9.0 7	16	23¼	23	23	
31⅞	18½	WasteM .50	1.7 12	94	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	
26¼	15	WalkinJ .40	2.2 12	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	
7½	4¾	WayGos .48	8.3 8	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
9⅞	4¾	WeanUn .20	3.7 5	23	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	12⅝	Wean pf1.26	9.6	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
38	10⅞	WebbD .20e	1.2 11	236	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
33¾	24⅝	WellsF 1.40	5.1 5	233	27⅝	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
15	10¼	WelFM 1.20a	9.7 8	17	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
52½	45	WPP pf4.50	9.5	z50	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
40	31½	WPIPe 2.80	8.7 5	64	32½	32	32¼	+ ¼
11⅛	8¾	WstclT .80	7.7 9	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	WnAirL .40	4.8 3	203	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
37	23¼	WAir pf 2	8.2	18	24⅜	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
30⅛	23	WnBnc 1.36	5.4 6	18	25	24⅞	25	
29	20¼	WnCoNA .40	1.7 8	29	23½	23⅛	23½	
40⅞	21½	WPocIn 1	2.5 5	23	39½	39	39⅞	+ ¼
24¾	15	WnPubl .88	3.5 14	224	u25⅛	24⅜	25	+ ½
22	14½	WUnion 1.40	9.0 6	203	15⅝	15½	15½	
12¼	9¾	WUn dpf1.18	11.	5	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	+ ¼
25⅝	21	WUTl pf2.56	11.	3	23¼	23	23	— ¼
25	16	WestgEl .97	5.5 6	352	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
30¼	23⅛	Wstvac 1.32	5.0 7	13	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
24¾	15¼	Weybrg 1.08	6.2 5	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	20⅜	Weyerhr 1	3.6 9	543	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.8	19	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜	+ ⅜
41	27⅝	WheelF 1.20	4.1 8	25	29½	28⅞	29½	+ ⅝
44⅜	32	WheelF pf 2	6.1	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
16½	8¼	WheelPit	4	1	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
24¼	17½	Whirlpl 1.20	6.7 6	158	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅜
24⅞	16¾	WhitC 1.30	6.3 5	x78	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
44	37	WhitC pfC 3	8.1	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt		192	7	6⅝	6⅝	
18⅝	7⅛	Whittak .50	4.1 5	135	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
19½	11⅛	Wickes .92	6.3 5	70	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	
12	6½	Wiebldt .44	5.4 8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	14	Williams 1	5.7 16	483	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
10	6	WilshrO .14	1.9 20	62	7⅜	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
31⅜	28½	WinDx 1.44	4.7 10	15	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3	Winnbgo	39	185	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
13⅜	9¾	WinterJ 1	10. 12	12	10	9⅞	10	
29½	25	WisEP 2.24	8.7 7	60	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
23	19	WisGas 1.92	9.3 7	28	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	WisPL 1.76	9.0 9	36	19½	19⅛	19½	
21¼	17⅝	WiscPS 1.62	8.5 7	17	19⅛	19	19	
24⅞	18⅛	Witco 1.20	5.4 6	89	22⅜	21	22⅛	+1¼
17½	10	WiltrR .80	7.0 5	68	11⅜	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
13	4⅞	WolvrW .30	2.4 10	1670	u13⅛	12	12½	— ½
19⅞	12⅛	Wometc .60	3.9 8	47	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ½
30⅞	15⅛	WoodPt .40	1.4 13	230	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ¼
23	17⅝	Wolwth 1.40	7.1 5	117	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
32⅝	26½	Wolw pf2.20	7.7	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
12⅞	4⅛	WorldAir	48	15	7¼	7¼	7¼	
77½	56¾	Wrigly 2.40a	3.7 8	3	65	65	65	
19⅝	8½	Wurlitzr .48	4.6 6	9	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
19⅛	10⅛	Wyiain .80	6.3 6	12	13	12⅝	12⅝	
11½	6	WyleLb .36	4.4 5	34	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7½	2	Wyly		40	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —						
64	40½	Xerox 2.40	4.2 10	451	57⅝	56⅞	57¼	— ⅛
50⅝	23	XTRA 1.04	3.1 3	36	33⅝	32⅝	33⅜	— ⅛
17	16⅜	XTRA wi		1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	10	Yates .20	1.1 6	8	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅜
21⅞	14⅜	ZaleCp 1	6.2 7	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	10¼	Zapata .30b	2.2 17	340	13½	12⅞	13½	+1⅛
17⅜	8⅛	ZayreCp	.4	22	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	ZenithR 1	7.3 33	271	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
19½	12⅛	Zurmind .80	5.3 7	31	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 9/16-10 11/16	3½-3⅝	1/16-3/16	14-14¼	7⅛-7⅝
2 M.	10 13/16-10 15/16	3⅝-3¾	1/16-3/16	14¼-14½	7½-7⅞
3 M.	11-11⅛	3⅝-3⅞	⅛-¼	14½-14⅝	7¾-8
6 M.	11 3/16-11 5/16	4-4⅛	¼-⅜	14½-14⅝	8⅝-8⅞
1 Y.	11 3/16-11 5/16	4⅜-4½	7/16-9/16	14⅛-14⅜	9-9¼

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92½	93½
Ashland 7½-82	96¼	97¼
Australia 8¼-83	94⅝	95⅝
Australia 8¾-91	94¼	95¼
Australia 8¼-92	89¾	90¾
BTokyo 7⅝-84	91¼	92¼
Barclays 8½-92	91	92
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90¼	91¼
Bell Can 7¾-87	89¼	90¼
BFCE 8¾-83	96	97
Brazil 9¼-84	95¼	96¼
Brit Gas 9-81	97½	98½
BrokenHill 8-85	91¼	92¼
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	94	95
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	92	93
Charbonss 8⅝-81	96	97
Cityinvest 8⅝-84	93¼	94¼
Cons Food 7½-91	88¼	89¼
Conoco 8-86	95½	96½
Cutler Ham 8-87	92¾	93¾
EEC 8¼-82	94¾	95¾
EEC 7¾-84	91	92
ECS 8¾-81	97	98
ECS 8¾-97	90½	91½
EIB 8¼-83	94	95
EIB 8-84	92¾	93¾
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92¼	93¼
EMI 9¼-89	94¼	95¼
Ericsson 8½-89	92	93
Esso 8-86 nov	98	99
Eurofima 8½-83	95¼	96¼
Fiat 8-82	93¼	94¼
First Chic 7-80	96¼	97¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	90½	91½
Gould 9¾-83	99½	100½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	90½	92½
Hamersley 8½-84	95	96
Home Oil 9½-86	98½	99½
ICI 8¼-87	91½	92½
ISE Cnda 9-82	97½	98½
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95¾	96¾
Kidde W. 8½-85	93½	94½
Kockums 8-83	94¼	95¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	95½	96½
Michelin 9¼-86	98	99
Midid Intl 8⅝-86	95	96
Montreal 9¼-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	90¼	91¼
NatWest 9-86	96¾	97¾
NBrunswick 9-83	97¼	98¼
NBrunswick 8-84	91½	92½
NZealand 9¼-82	98½	99½
NZealand 8½-83	95	96
NrgKombk 8½-91	93	94
Norskhyd 8½-92	91	92
Norway 8½-81	96¾	97¾
Occidental 9¾-83	99¼	100¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92¼	93¼
Ontario 9-83	97½	98½
OntarioHyd 8-87	90¼	91¼
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94½	95½
QuebProv 8½-81	96½	97½
QuebProv 9-83	96¾	97¾
Ralston 7½-87	92¼	93¼
SaabScania 8½-89	90¾	91¾
S.A.S. 8-85	93¾	94¾
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	90¾	91¾
Singer 8¼-82	94¼	95¼
Stind 8⅝-88	97¾	98¾
Sweden 8¼-87	92¼	93¼
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93¾	94¾
TMay 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	95¼	96¼
Transocean 7½-87	92	93
UnOil 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Utah 8-87	97¼	98¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	90	91
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90	91
BroadHale 4¾-87	71½	73½
Carnation 4-88	72	74
Chevron 5-88	143	145
Chrysler 4¾-88	60	62
Chrysler 5-88	62½	64½
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	90	92
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	119½	121½
Cummins 6¼-86	87½	89½
DartInd 4¾-87	81	83
EastKodak 4½-86	83¼	85½
Ford 6-86	90½	92½
Ford 5-88	80½	82½
GenElec 4¼-87	80½	82½
GenFoods 4½-82	92	94
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	72¼	74½
GulWestn 5-86	84½	86½
Honneywell 6-86	83½	85½
ICI 6¾-97	86	88
INA 6-97	90	92
ISE 6¾-89	87	89
ITT 4¾-97	76½	78½
Jusco 6-92	125½	126½
Komatsu 7¼-90	154	155
Mitsui 7¼-90	116	117½
MorganJP 4¼-87	91½	93½
Nabisco 5¼-88	98½	100½
Owensill 4½-87	96½	98½
PenneyJC 4½-87	76½	78½
RCA 5-88	80½	82½
Revlon 4¾-83	145	147
Revlon 4¾-87	125	127
Sperry 4¼-88	95½	97½
Squibb 4¼-87	80	82
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
Texas 7½-93	89	91
Tyco 8½-88	99	100
UnCarb 4¾-82	88½	90½
WarnLamb 4½-87	75½	77½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	75½	77½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	75	77
Baker 5½-93	101	103
Beatrice 6¼-91	103½	105½
Beatrice 4½-92	88	90
Beecham 6⅝-92	101½	102½
Boots 6⅝-93	88¾	89¾
Borden 6⅛-91	96	98
Borden 5-92	87	89

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 – 100

	Med.	Long.
Friday	95.43	89.24
Previous	95.50	89.48

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 9, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9995	4.002	108.05 *	47.05 *	0.2392	—	6.858 *	120.12 *	39.04 *
Brussels (c)	29.15	58.37	15.7675	6.86	3.48875 *	14.5885	—	17.5175	5.693
Frankfurt	1.8442	3.697	—	43.35 *	2.206 x	92.41 *	6.332 *	111.23 *	36.05 *
London(z)	2.003	—	3.699	8.50	1,675.50	3.9925	58.39	3.335	10.2585
Milan	836.20	1,673.15	452.08	196.75	—	418.53	28.68	501.84	163.26
Paris	4.24475	8.51	229.86 *	—	5.0845 x	212.76 *	14.5765 *	255.39 *	83.02 *
Zurich	1.6625	3.3296	90.0352 *	39.18685 *	0.19885	83.3375 *	5.7091 *	—	32.5025 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.12175 ; Escudo: 47.20 ; Israeli £: 19.125 ; Peseta: 69.145 ; Schilling: 13.525 ; Sw.Krona: 4.3515 ; Yen: 197.90 ; Norw. Krone: 5.0825 ; Fin Mark: 3.9615 ; Belgian Financial Franc:29.52 ; Hong Kong $: 4 79e5 ; Singapore $: 2.1720 ; Canadian $: 83.695 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

European Gold Markets

February 9, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	243.90	246.75	—3.75
Zurich	244.50	247.00	—3.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	241.32	243.80	—15.35

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
February 9, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	950.00	951.50	963.00	965.00
3 months	968.00	968.50	979.00	980.00
Cathodes: spot	936.00	938.00	951.50	953.00
3 months	954.00	954.50	966.50	967.50
Tin: spot	7,260.00	7,360.00	7,270.00	7,290.00
3 months	7,120.00	7,140.00	7,190.00	7,200.00
Lead: spot	519.00	522.00	523.00	526.00
3 months	492.00	494.00	495.00	496.00
Zinc: spot	394.00	395.00	400.00	401.00
3 months	409.50	409.50	415.00	416.00
Silver: spot	358.70	359.10	365.10	365.30
3 months	370.00	370.20	377.00	377.20

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.50
Albert Heijn	119.00
Algembank	365.00
Amrobank	77.10
A'Dam Rub	65.00
Fokker	28.50
Heineken	91.30
H.V.A.	46.50
Hoogovens	31.70
K.L.M.	106.80
Nat. Nedder	109.70
Pakhoed	16.50
Philips	23.70
Robeco	164.24
Rolinco	126.50
Rorento	123.50
Royal Dutch	125.20
Unilever	123.10
Van Ommer	170.00
VMF-Stork	43.80

Brussels

Arbed	2,203.00
GBL. (B.lamb)	1,815.00
Cockerill	512.00
Electrobel	6,860.00
GB-Inno-BM	2,695.00
Hoboken	3,010.00
Petrofina	3,790.00
Ph. Gevaert	1,388.00
Soc. Generale	2,225.00
Solvay	2,660.00
Un. Miniere	784.00

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	66.60
B.A.S.F.	134.70
Bayer	137.10
Commerzbnk	208.50
Cont. Gummi	69.50
Daimler	313.30
Demag	158.50
Deutsche Bnk	280.00
Dresdner Bnk	223.50
Hoechst	134.20
Hoesch	46.40
Karlstadt	323.80
Kaufhof	253.30
K.H.D.	206.50
Lufthansa	94.30
Mannesman	162.20
Metallgesell.	264.00
Neckermann	173.30
RWE new	178.50
Schering	245.00
Siemens	263.70
Thyssen	93.00
Varta	182.50
Veba	139.70
Volkswagen	237.70

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.55
Anglo-Am	0.46
Barclays Bnk	3.68
Beecham Gp	5.93
BICC	1.17
Boots	1.86
Bowater	1.75
BAT Ind.	3.08
BOC Int'l	0.68
Brit. Pet.	9.56
Burmah	0.91
Cadbury Sc.	0.51
Chartered	1.53
Courtaulds	1.05
De Beer D	4.50
Decca Rec	4.05
Distillers	2.03
Dunlop	0.62
E Mus Ind	1.26
GEC	3.14
Free St Ged	23.25
GKN	2.28
Glaxo Gp	4.68
Gold Fields	2.05
Gt Un St	2.90
Guinness	1.56
Hawker-Sidd	1.96
Hudson Bay	$13⅛
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.48
Imps	0.88
Marks & Spen.	0.83
Metal Box	2.98
Nichols	0.85
Plessey	1.03
Rand Mines	0.46½
Rank Org.	2.30
Royal Dutch	45.75
R.T.Z.	2.76
Shell	6.18
Thorn (A)	3.38
Tube Invest.	3.48
Union Carb.	3.42
Vickers	1.74
War L.3½	28 1/16
West Deep	$11.50
West Drief	$32¾
West Hold	$29.00
West Min	1.65
Woolworth	0.62
ZCI	0.15

Milan

Bastogi	532.00
ERBA	1,305.00
ErcMarelli	224.00
Fiat	2,802.00
Finsider	180.00
Generali	36,050.00
IFI	2,278.00
Italgas	775.00
Italsider	409.00
LaRinas	61.25
Montedis	185.50
Olivetti	980.00
Pirelli	885.00
Snia Visco	835.00

Paris

Air Liquide	387.00
Alimentaire	120.00
Aquitaine	568.00
BSN	510.00
Carrefour	1,755.00
Cim Lafarge	234.00
Cie Bancaire	418.00
CFP	140.70
CGE	388.00
CCF	139.60
Ferodo	399.80
Imetal	59.60
L Oreal	725.00
Mach Bull	58.00
Michelin	1,018.00
Moet Henn	523.00
Moulinex	133.40
Paribas	210.00
PUK	75.90
Penarroya	
Perrier	271.00
Peugeot	397.00
Rh Poulenc	107.20
Sacilor	44.00
St Gobain	140.20
Suez	287.50
Telemecan	780.00
Thomson	227.00
Usinor	11.70

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,380.00
Buehrle	2,575.00
B Boveri	1,780.00
Cib Geigy	1,295.00
Cr Suisse	2,340.00
Fisher	695.00
HofRochN	7,775.00
Nestle	3,540.00
Sandoz	4,225.00
Ste B Suisse	398.00
Sulzer	2,600.00
U B Suisse	3,275.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
February 9, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	105.15	104.15	104.60	104.55	103.50	103.70
May	110.35	109.00	109.70	109.75	108.70	108.75
Aug	114.30	113.50	113.65	113.70	112.80	113.00
Oct	117.00	116.00	116.35	116.50	115.65	115.75
Dec	119.50	118.50	119.00	119.10	118.00	118.35
Mar	124.75	124.00	124.05	124.35	123.25	123.40
May	N.T.	N.T.	126.50	127.25	125.75	126.40
2,057 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,795	1,760	1,789	1,790	1,742	1,743
May	1,845	1,803	1,844	1,845	1,782	1,784
Jul	1,878	1,831	1,875	1,878	1,840	1,842
Sep	1,915	1,862	1,862	1,915	1,865	1,866
Dec	1,956	1,901	1,951	1,953	1,904	1,906
Mar	1,980	1,920	1,976	1,979	1,930	1,960
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,995	2,000	1,950	1,960
5,866 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,425	1,393	1,416	1,420	1,419	1,420
May	1,334	1,298	1,326	1,328	1,315	1,316
Jul	1,300	1,250	1,286	1,288	1,266	1,267
Sep	1,248	1,210	1,245	1,248	1,215	1,217
Nov	1,208	1,172	1,170	1,175	1,175	1,178
Jan	1,180	1,140	1,175	1,170	1,142	1,144
Mar	1,154	1,115	1,150	1,154	1,112	1,115
5,656 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 9, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	965	960	961	964	+10
May	888	882	882	884	+3
Jul	930	—	895	905	+5
Aug	964	962	930	932	+6
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	960	962	+8
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	950	960	+5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	975	985	—5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,015	1,030	N.C.
300 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,485	1,445	1,473	1,478	+41
May	1,520	1,477	1,517	1,520	+54
Jul	1,575	—	1,520	—	+65
Sep	1,561	1,550	1,570	—	—70
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,558	1,565	+58
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,555	1,580	—55
280 lots					

Tokyo Exchange

February 9, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	355	Matsu E. Wks	559
Canon	479	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	131
Dai Nip. Print	546	Mitsubi Corp.	425
Fuji Bank	338	Mitsui Co.	280
Fuji Photo	660	Mitsukoshi	540
Hitachi	265	Nippon Elec.	283
Honda Motor	490	Sharp	474
C. Itoh	255	Sony Corp	1,560
Japan Air L.	2,930	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,180	Taisho Marine	241
Kao Soap	620	Takeda	490
Kirin Brewery	455	Teijin	141
Komatsu	353	Tokyo Marine	498
Kubota	277	Toray	181
Matsu El. Ind.	676	Toyota	853

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, February 9, 1979

AELInd	6	6½
AFAProt	10¾	11¼
AVMCp	4⅝	5⅛
AddisnW	10	10½
AdvRoss	2¼	2⅝
AdvMicr	19¾	20
AlexAlex	28⅞	29½
Allcolnc	18¾	19¼
AllynB	11¼	12¼
AFinCp	21½	22½
AFurn	3⅞	4⅛
AGreet	11½	11⅞
AMicros	13⅜	13⅝
AWeldng	14	15
Amterr	2½	2¾
Anadite	6⅛	6½
AnheusB	25⅝	26⅛
AntoCp	7¾	8¼
ArdenGp	2⅛	2⅜
ArkWGs	18⅞	19½
AsdColo	20½	21¼
AtlGsLt	15⅜	15½
BairdCp	7⅞	7⅞
BangHE	14⅝	14⅞
BkamRt	11⅜	12¼
BasicRs	5½	5⅞
BasstFr	16	16¾
BaylsMk	9⅝	10¼
Beeline	8½	9½
BelzLab	33¾	34
BibbCo	12¼	12¾
BirdSon	22½	24
Birtchr	2½	2⅞
BlkHillP	25½	26
Bonanza	4⅞	5
BrookS	29	30½
BrwTom	18⅛	18⅞
Buckbee	5¼	5¾
Buckeye	13⅞	14⅜
BurnupS	5⅛	5½
CalWtSv	32	33½
ConradH	2⅜	2⅞
CapSwC	10½	11¼
CapInAir	2½	2⅞
CareCo	6½	8
CnVIPS	15⅞	16¼
ChmLea	25¾	26¾
ChesUtl	9¾	10½
CircleF	4⅞	5¾
CitzUtA	35⅝	36½
CitzUtB	29½	30⅛
ClarkJL	28½	30
ClowCp	8½	9
ComCIH	22⅝	22⅞
CmlShr	21	23
CmwTel	34	36
ConnGn	34⅝	34⅞
ConPap	57	58
Crawfd	15½	16½
CrossCo	33½	34¼
CutlrFed	¾	1½
DanlyM	21	22
DtaDes	10⅜	10⅞
DavlMol	23	25
DeklbAg	25¼	26
DeLuxC	30¾	31½
DetCanT	12	13
DelIntB	18¾	20¼
DeweyEl	2¼	3¼
DiaCrys	22	23
DixnCru	26½	28
Doculel	5½	5⅞
DolirGn	9½	10
Donldsn	22	23
DorchGs	11½	11¾
DovlDB	17½	18¼
DunkinD	13⅝	14⅛
Durlron	16	17
Eberline	9½	10½
EconLab	22½	23
ElPasEl	10¾	11⅛
ElderBe	8⅝	9½
EleNucl	5⅛	5⅜
ElModul	4½	5½
EnrDev	12¾	13½
Entwistl	3¼	4½
EatOil	18	19
EthanAl	25⅞	26½
Fabri	15-16	1 3-16
FidUnLf	27¼	27¾
FtBkSys	37¼	38
FtBosIn	16½	17¼
FtEmpS	9¼	9⅞
FtWnFin	4⅞	5⅛
Flickar	13⅞	14⅛
FloatPnt	13	14
FloWatU	⅜	⅝
ForestO	16⅝	17¼
Formigli	3½	4¼
FrankCp	9⅛	9⅝
FrankEl	13½	14
Frndice	22¼	23¼
GnRIEst	7½	9
GnReins	176	180
GovEFn	11¾	12½
GreenM	12½	13
GreyAdv	34	37
Gilfintsl	15½	17
Gyrodyn	5⅜	6¼
Hardwk	12	12¾
HrpRow	13⅞	14⅛
HarpGp	22	22¾
HartfNt	15⅝	16⅛
HenrdF	19¾	20½
Holobm	2⅞	2⅞
Hoover	10½	11
HorizRs	1⅛	1⅜
HyattInt	13½	16
IndNucl	4¼	4⅞
Intraind	3⅝	3⅞
IntelCp	55	56½
IntrcEnr	4	5
IntmlGs	14½	14¾
InBkWsh	9¼	9⅝
IwaSoUt	25¼	25⅞
JamWPr	9½	10¼
Jamsby	15½	16¼
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JoslynM	19½	20¼
KaisSt pf	18	18⅝
Kalvar	1⅞	2¼
Kaman	17¾	18½
KmpAm	13	13½
KateGre	¼	⅜
Kaysam	3	3⅝
KearnyT	16¾	17¼
KellySv	29½	31
Keuffel	11½	12½
Kimball	17⅛	17⅝
KingInt	13	14
KnapeV	14¼	15¼
Kratos	9¾	10⅜
Lancein	19¼	20
LandRes	2⅝	3¼
LoneCa	20	21
LtdStor	8	8¾
LinBcst	36¾	37½
Lopeirn	12¾	13¾
MadsGE	16⅞	16⅞
MagelIP	1 7-16	1 9-16
MajorRl	1⅛	1⅜
Mallkrt	27¼	28¼
MatAssi	19⅛	19⅝
MaulLP	30½	32
McCorm	13½	14
McQuay	11¼	12
MidaxW	19	20
MdldCap	6½	7
MidlRes	1 15-16	2 3-16
MidlBks	26⅝	27⅝
Millipr	29¾	30½
MissVlG	18⅝	19¾
MonfCol	8⅝	8¾
MoorePd	16¼	17¼
MorgRes	2	2¾
Mostek	18½	19
MatchM	13½	15
MotClub	6⅝	6⅞
Mueller	21⅝	22¼
NarcCp	23	24½
NatGOil	16¼	17¼
NwldRE	14	15
NJNGas	15¼	16¼
NielsnA	22¾	23¼
NielsnB	22¾	23¼
NoCarGs	11¼	11⅝
NoEDI un	68	69
NwtNGs	10¼	10⅞
NwslPS	16¾	17¼
Noxell	17⅛	17⅝
OgilvyM	22¼	23
OhFerro	10	11
OtterTP	21¾	22¼
PCAInt	8⅝	9⅛
PabstB	12⅞	13⅜
PauleyP	6¼	7
PeerMf	8¼	9
PenaEnt	16⅞	17⅜
Petrolli	43	44
Pettibon	18¼	19¼
PierceSS	12¼	13
Pinkrtn	26¾	27¾
PionHiB	18¾	19¼
Plasline	1¾	2¾
Possis	3⅝	3⅞
Progrp	1	1⅜
PbSvNC	10½	10⅞
PuritBen	19½	20¼
PutDCap	8¼	8¾
QualInns	4⅝	5
RagenPr	6	6½
Raychm	72	74
Raymnd	22	27
RecgEq	7⅞	8¼
RoadEx	25¼	26
RobbMy	29½	31½
Roselon	3¾	4⅜
Rouse	8⅞	9⅛
RusSlov	14⅝	14⅞
Sadiler	3⅞	4⅛
ScanDt	2 9-16	2 13-16
ScrippH	50	53
SecPac	27⅛	27⅞
SelsDell	8½	9
Svcmstr	30¼	31¾
Shawmt	31½	32½
SolidSts	10	11
SCalWtr	14¾	15½
SwGsCp	10⅝	11
SwElSv.	15¾	16½
Standyn	24	24¾
StdRegs	25	26
StanHP	21¼	22¼
SterlSt	6⅛	6⅝
StrawCl	27	28½
SuperEl	7⅜	7¾
TIME DC	4¾	5¼
Tampax	32¼	33¼
TecumP	59	61
Tennant	28½	30½
Tiffany	38½	40½
Tiprary	9½	10
TescoCp	7⅛	7⅞
TrnsOcO	19¼	19½
TricoPd	56½	58½
TrimOG	4⅝	5⅛
TysonFd	13¼	14¾
UnMcGil	10	11
USSurg	19½	20
USTrek	14⅞	14⅞
UVaBsh	22½	23
UpPenP	16¾	17½
ValyGas	10	10½
VanDus	17	17¾
VanceSn	5¼	6
Velcro	8¾	9¼
VaNBsh	13	13¾
WshEnr	14¼	15¼
WebbRs	11	11¼
Weldirn	1¾	2½
WlgtnMg	8¼	9
WellsGo	3	3¼
WinMig	3¾	4¼
WmorC	27½	28¼
WoodLat	28	28¾
WWEng	5½	5¾
WrighfW	6	6¾
ZionUtl	20¼	21¼

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.A.	N.A.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.30	2.07½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	259.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	91-92	71-72
Lead spot, lb.	.44	0.33
Copper elect., lb	82½-85¼	63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.2346	6.0444
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	7.185	4.900
Gold N.Y., oz	246.75	174.60
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
February 9, 1979	1,033.70 f	910.20 f

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.92	5.92	5.87	5.91	+.03
Apr	6.19	6.19	6.19	6.19	+.04
May	7.04	7.12	7.01	7.06	+.07
Nov	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	+.02
May	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	+.05

Est. sales: 1,028; sales Thur. 1,972.

Total open interest Thur. 13,264 up 228 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	125.40	125.90	124.80	125.70	+0.15
May	123.00	124.25	122.76	124.25	+0.46
Jul	123.50	124.50	123.00	124.50	+0.50
Sep	124.00	125.00	123.50	124.92	+0.16
Dec	123.00	124.90	123.00	124.87	+0.70
Mar	124.00	124.00	122.00	124.00	+2.00
May	122.00	123.25	122.00	123.48	

Est. sales: 1,270; sales Thur. 964.

Total open interest Thur. 7,988 up 140 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	8.41	8.49	8.37	8.48	+0.04
May	8.77	8.84	8.73	8.83	+0.05
Jul	9.03	9.09	8.97	9.08	+0.05
Sep	9.22	9.28	9.18	9.26	+0.04
Oct	9.33	9.39	9.30	9.37	+0.02
Mar	10.02	10.03	9.95	10.05	+0.06
May	10.18	10.18	10.18	10.23	+0.13

Est. sales: 6,215; sales Thur. 7,648.

Total open interest Thur. 35,080 up 66 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	157.00	160.50	155.40	160.50	+4.75
May	158.90	161.90	157.50	161.80	+3.30
Jul	160.75	163.50	159.50	163.50	+3.00

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

February 9, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Ticor	448,100	31⅞	+ ¾
Goodyear	328,300	16⅞	— ⅛
CharterCo wt	287,500	1¾	+ ¼
Boeing	277,100	69½	—1¾
Comw Edis	274,100	26½	
Occident Pet	272,800	19¼	+1⅛
Exxon	203,500	50½	+ ½
EastGsF	191,100	18⅝	+1
MaratMf	186,000	37½	+1
SearsRoeb	177,000	20½	
BurnsRL	171,200	3¾	+ ½
Gulf Oil	171,100	23⅞	+ ⅛
CentTelUI	170,900	26¼	+ ½
Seafirst	168,700	25	+ ⅜
Wolver WW	167,000	12½	— ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	24.35	26.99
Advanced	794	887
Volume Up (in millions)	12.13	14.65
Declined	568	526
Volume Down (in millions)	7.77	5.59
Unchanged	447	432
Total Issues	1,809	1,845
New highs	15	13
New lows	12	15

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	820.25	826.49	817.05	822.33	+3.46
20 Trn	206.52	209.44	205.88	207.73	+1.02
15 Util	103.15	103.72	102.74	103.21	—0.04
65 Stk	277.50	279.97	276.48	278.35	+1.00

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	98.50	97.28	97.87	+0.22
Industrials	109.80	108.44	109.10	+0.29
Utilities	50.89	50.33	50.62	+0.04
Finance	11.33	11.19	11.25	—0.02
Transp.	13.01	12.81	12.91	+0.03

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.98	54.81	54.87	+0.13
Industrials	60.24	60.07	60.10	+0.15
Transp.	42.11	41.95	41.95	+0.06
Utilities	39.19	39.15	39.19	+0.10
Finance	56.08	55.94	55.97	—0.02

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
February 8	119,571	239,016	846
February 7	134,170	253,670	1,378
February 6	130,121	273,185	1,400
February 5	145,471	304,787	1,696
February 2	127,174	259,021	578

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
CircleK Co	134,700	15½	+ ¼
Tubos Mex	118,100	17¼	+1⅛
ResrtIntA	104,100	37⅝	+ ⅜
HouOilM	99,000	17⅝	— ⅜
Dome Petrl	88,500	89	+3½
TotalPtl NA	65,800	17¼	+ ¾
BowValley	64,200	19⅞	+ ¾
AlldArt Ind	58,400	3	
Wincorp	55,100	13½	+ ⅜
Syntex Corp	54,500	35½	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.97	2.74
Advanced	358	317
Volume Up (in millions)	1.72	1.82
Declined	212	247
Volume Down (in millions)	0.68	0.54
Unchanged	232	239
Total Issues	802	803
New highs	13	7
New lows	4	4

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
160.23	158.73	160.08	+1.34

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	162.00	164.90	161.80	164.90	+2.65
Dec	164.70	166.50	163.75	166.90	+2.50
Mar	165.00	165.00	165.00	168.05	+2.05

Est. sales: 1,379; sales Thur. 1,084.

Total open interest Thur. 6,922 off 55 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	117.50	118.00	117.00	117.40	+0.25
May	120.10	120.80	119.50	120.30	+0.55
Jul	122.00	122.20	121.00	121.70	+0.30
Sep	123.00	123.00	121.55	122.00	—0.40
Nov	117.85	117.85	116.00	116.60	—1.40
Jan	111.25	111.25	110.40	110.50	—0.90
Mar	111.00	111.10	110.00	110.25	—1.00
May	111.20	111.20	110.50	110.50	—0.75

Est. sales: 1,300; sales Thur. 763.

Total open interest Thur. 8,563 up 1 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	63.35	64.80	63.25	64.62	+1.75
May	65.60	67.05	65.40	66.90	+1.79
Jul	67.05	68.75	67.00	68.36	+1.59
Oct	65.80	66.85	64.70	66.80	+1.45
Dec	64.40	65.00	64.35	64.94	+0.74
Mar	65.40	65.40	65.40	65.99	+0.74

Est. sales: 8,050; sales Thur. 5,733.

Total open interest Thur. 35,389 up 231 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	85.10	85.20	83.20	84.40	—0.30
Apr	85.30	85.30	85.30	84.85	—0.30
May	85.20	86.40	84.20	85.30	—0.30
Jul	86.30	86.30	84.20	85.25	—0.30
Sep	85.80	85.80	84.20	85.25	—0.30
Dec	85.60	85.80	84.00	84.95	—0.35
Jan	85.20	85.20	85.20	84.80	—0.30
Mar	85.15	85.20	83.85	84.55	—0.30
May	84.75	84.75	83.70	84.30	—0.30
Jul	83.80	83.80	83.80	84.10	—0.25
Sep	83.60	84.00	83.10	83.90	—0.20
Dec	83.50	83.50	83.50	83.60	

Est. sales: 12,000; sales Thur. 13,406.

Total open interest Thur. 58,142 off 125 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Feb	720.00	720.00	720.00	733.50	+15.50
Mar	723.50	739.00	713.00	737.50	+15.00
Apr	725.00	742.50	725.00	741.00	+14.70
May	736.00	748.00	720.00	746.50	+16.50
Jul	750.00	756.50	732.00	755.20	+16.70
Sep	759.00	764.00	741.00	764.00	+16.80
Dec	766.00	778.00	755.00	776.70	+17.10
Jan	772.00	780.00	767.00	781.10	+17.20
Mar	784.00	789.50	764.00	789.60	+17.30
May	793.00	798.20	778.00	798.20	+17.50
Jul	798.00	799.30	798.00	806.80	+17.60
Sep	806.20	806.20	806.00	815.40	+17.70

Est. sales: 33,500; sales Thur. 38,453.

Total open interest Thur. 229,080 off 1,274 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	415.00	421.30	404.00	411.40	— 1.80
Jul	415.00	421.30	404.00	411.60	— 2.60
Oct	416.00	422.00	406.00	412.60	— 2.70
Jan	416.50	419.00	406.80	413.60	— 3.20
Apr	419.00	419.00	419.00	414.40	— 3.50

Est. sales: 3,212; sales Thur. 4,137.

Total open interest Thur. 9,592 up 43 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Feb	246.50	248.00	240.50	243.90	+ 1.00
Mar	248.00	248.00	242.00	245.30	+ 0.30
Apr	250.00	251.00	240.00	247.30	+ 0.30
Jun	253.50	254.00	245.00	251.70	+ 0.20
Aug	258.00	259.80	250.00	256.10	+ 0.10
Oct	263.50	265.40	266.00	260.50	
Dec	267.00	269.50	260.00	264.90	— 0.10
Feb	272.30	273.20	263.00	269.40	— 0.20
Apr	276.70	276.50	273.00	273.90	— 0.30
Jun	272.50	280.30	272.50	278.50	— 0.40
Aug	284.60	290.90	284.00	283.10	— 0.50
Oct	284.40	290.90	284.40	287.80	— 0.60
Dec	291.00	291.00	291.00	292.60	— 0.60

Est. sales: 35,000; sales Thur. 41,765.

Total open interest Thur. 173,038 up 3,096 from Wed.

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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	3.62¼	3.69	3.61¾	3.67½	+.05¾
May	3.43	3.48½	3.42	3.47½	+.05¼
Jul	3.20	3.25	3.20	3.24¼	+.04¼
Sep	3.23	3.27¼	3.23	3.26½	+.03¾
Dec	3.33¼	3.37	3.33	3.36½	+.03½
Mar	3.44	3.46¾	3.44	3.46¼	+.03¼

Sales Thurs. 9,201.

Total open interest Thurs. 40,442, up 1,039 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.36	2.38	2.36	2.37¼	+.01½
May	2.45½	2.48	2.45¼	2.47	+.02
Jul	2.50¼	2.53¼	2.50¼	2.52¾	+.02¼
Sep	2.52½	2.55½	2.52½	2.54½	+.02½
Dec	2.55½	2.58¾	2.55¼	2.57¾	+.02¼
Mar	2.62¼	2.65¾	2.62¼	2.65¼	+.02½

Sales Thurs. 16,685.

Total open interest Thurs. 142,175, up 1,368 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	7.37	7.58½	7.36	7.55	+.22½
May	7.52	7.73	7.49	7.71	+.23½
Jul	7.59	7.80	7.57½	7.78	+.22½
Aug	7.53	7.71	7.51	7.71	+.27
Sep	7.08½	7.23½	7.08½	7.21	+.16
Nov	6.88	6.98	6.86	6.96½	+.12¼
Jan	6.95	7.05½	6.95	7.04½	+.12½
Mar	7.06	7.16	7.06	7.15½	+.14½

Sales Thurs. 55,846.

Total open interest Thurs. 132,530, up 513 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	194.60	199.50	194.50	197.40	+4.00
May	197.50	202.80	197.50	201.30	+4.60
Jul	200.00	205.00	199.50	204.00	+6.10
Aug	200.00	203.00	199.00	202.20	+4.40
Sep	196.00	198.00	195.50	198.50	+1.80
Oct	189.50	192.00	189.10	191.00	+2.70
Dec	189.50	192.00	188.50	190.80	+2.50
Jan	191.00	192.00	190.00	191.20	+3.10
Mar	000.00	000.00	000.00	192.10	+3.00

Sales Thurs. 10,950.

Total open interest Thurs. 50,806, up 404 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 50,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	27.30	28.17	27.30	28.10	+ .93
May	27.45	28.23	27.35	28.12	+ .89
Jul	27.55	28.23	27.40	28.05	+ .82
Aug	27.10	27.90	27.05	27.67	+ .67
Sep	26.00	26.90	25.95	26.50	+ .52
Oct	25.10	25.70	25.05	25.52	+ .57
Dec	24.70	25.20	24.60	25.03	+ .50
Jan	24.60	25.00	24.60	24.85	+ .45
Mar	24.40	25.03	24.40	24.85	+ .50

Sales Thurs. 16,469.

Total open interest Thurs. 55,719, up 1,059 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.39	1.42½	1.39	1.42½	+.03¼
May	1.47	1.52½	1.47	1.51½	+.04½
Jul	1.53½	1.57½	1.53¼	1.57¼	+.04½
Sep	1.57	1.59	1.56¾	1.59	+.02½
Dec	1.62	1.66	1.61¾	1.64¾	+.03¼

Sales Thurs. 662.

Total open interest Thurs. 6,250, up 57 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	65.60	65.77	65.02	65.22	— .10
Apr	66.40	66.85	65.85	66.30	+ .05
Jun	67.95	67.95	67.20	67.37	— .28
Aug	66.75	66.80	66.10	66.20	— .30
Oct	65.77	65.85	65.22	65.35	— .27
Dec	66.95	66.95	66.32	66.55	— .35
Jan	67.50	67.50	67.00	67.00	— .40
Feb	67.95	68.00	67.55	67.70	— .40
Apr	68.30	68.35	68.00	68.10	+ .05
Jun	69.50	69.50	69.00	69.10	— .25

Est. sales: 27,659; sales Thurs. 26,336.

Total open interest Thurs. 96,236, off 1,483 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	80.80	81.00	79.90	79.92	— .73
Apr	81.50	81.80	80.90	80.95	— .30
May	81.25	81.60	80.80	80.80	— .40
Aug	81.80	82.00	81.50	81.60	— .10
Sep	81.60	81.80	81.45	81.50	
Oct	81.30	81.75	81.00	81.00	— .30
Nov	82.50	82.55	81.80	81.80	— .40
Jan	83.50	83.60	83.00	83.00	— .50

Est. sales: 4,050; sales Thurs. 3,032.

Total open interest Thurs. 23,974, up 3 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	55.95	56.30	55.30	55.62	— .18
Apr	52.45	52.70	51.70	51.82	— .28
Jun	53.90	54.20	53.30	53.60	— .05
Jul	53.90	54.25	53.55	53.65	— .10
Aug	51.25	51.70	50.90	51.00	— .12
Oct	48.45	48.60	48.20	48.45	
Dec	49.20	49.20	48.80	49.00	
Feb	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	+ .30
Apr	46.50	46.70	46.35	46.45	+ .30

Est. sales: 5,939; sales Thurs. 9,386.

Total open interest Thurs. 26,709, off 701 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	66.20	66.70	65.35	66.07	+ .40
Mar	65.80	66.30	65.00	65.67	+ .47
May	66.65	67.20	66.00	66.30	— .25
Jul	66.90	67.25	65.90	66.50	
Aug	65.15	65.20	64.50	64.80	+ .28

Est. sales: 5,140; sales Thurs. 6,040.

Total open interest Thurs. 10,499, up 200 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	47.75	47.95	47.55	47.95	+ .20
Mar	48.40	48.40	48.35	48.35	— .05
Apr	48.30	48.30	48.10	48.10	— .25
May	49.85	49.90	49.85	49.90	
Jun	52.45	52.70	52.40	52.65	+ .25
Jul	51.65	51.70	51.40	51.55	— .10
Aug	49.10	49.15	49.10	49.15	— .05

Sales Thurs. 279.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,158, up 211 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Feb	57.40	57.50	57.25	57.25	+ .25
Mar	55.80	55.85	55.55	55.65	+ .20
Apr	51.75	51.75	51.30	51.50	— .40
May	49.55	49.70	49.50	49.60	
Sep	57.50	57.50	57.50	57.50	— .05
Dec	.	.	.	59.85	

Est. sales: 35; sales Thurs. 89.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,015, up 16 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	237.60	239.00	234.80	234.80	—2.80
May	227.50	229.60	225.30	225.30	—2.00
Jul	222.00	225.00	215.50	222.30	+ .40
Sep	219.50	220.80	217.90	217.90	+ .40
Nov	209.00	209.40	206.30	206.30	+ .80

Est. sales: 3,384; sales Thurs. 3,868.

Total open interest Thurs. 8,788, up 220 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)					
Mar	215.50	216.50	214.50	214.50	—1.20
May	216.00	217.40	214.00	214.10	—1.40
Jul	214.20	215.20	213.30	213.90	
Sep	210.20	212.00	209.00	210.50	+ .60
Nov	207.50	210.00	207.50	209.00	+1.10
Jan	.	.	.	209.50	+1.00
Mar	.	.	.	209.50	+1.50

Sales: Thurs. 840.

Total open interest Thurs. 5,094, up 111 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	90.83	90.85	90.76	90.77	—.05
Jun	90.63	90.63	90.55	90.58	—.03
Sep	90.55	90.56	90.49	90.50	—.03
Dec	90.56	90.56	90.48	90.50	—.02
Mar	90.54	90.57	90.50	90.50	—.03
Jun	90.54	90.59	90.54	90.55	—.01
Sep	90.60	90.63	90.60	90.60	—.01
Dec	90.60	90.62	90.59	90.60	—.01

Est. sales: 3,816; sales Thurs. 7,167.

Total open interest Thurs. 53,216, off 100 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	88-08	88-09	87-31	88-00	—06
Jun	88-11	88-11	87-31	88-01	—07
Sep	88-11	88-12	88-01	88-03	—09
Dec	88-13	88-14	88-01	88-03	—07
Mar	88-10	88-11	88-00	88-00	—06
Jun	88-06	88-07	87-27	87-28	—07
Sep	88-01	88-01	87-24	87-24	—06
Dec	87-31	87-31	87-22	87-22	—06
Mar	87-22	87-23	87-18	87-18	—06
Jun	.	.	.	87-17	—04
Sep	.	.	.	87-14	—04

Sales: Thurs. 5,049 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 63,135, up 184 from Wed.

IMM Futures

February 9, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6082	0.6106	0.6072	0.6089	+0.0037
June	0.6250	0.6273	0.6240	0.6247b	+0.0037
Sept	0.6428	0.6428	0.6410	0.6427	+0.0032
Dec	0.6600	0.6600	0.6570	0.6580a	+0.0035
Mar	N.T.	0.6640b	N.T.	0.6640b	+0.0020
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5000n	Unch
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	0.2370	0.2370	0.2370	0.2370	Unch
June	N.T.	0.2385a	N.T.	0.2388n	Unch
YEN					
Mar	5092	5095	5059	5068	—0027
June	5180	5193	5158	5160	—0021
Sept	5230	5265b	5257a	5257a	—0023
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	5404n	5404	Unch
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	1.4440	1.4445	1.4450	1.4465b	+0.0025
June	1.4840	1.4850	1.9785	1.9830	+0.0015
Sept	1.9610	1.9650	1.9510	1.9650	—0.0005
Dec	N.T.	1.9950b	N.T.	1.9540n	Unch
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8369	0.8372	0.8361	0.8368	—0.0002
June	0.8380	0.8384	0.8366	0.8368	—0.0009
Sept	0.8395	0.8345	0.8370	0.8377b	—0.0018
Dec	0.8391	0.8406	0.8341	0.8406	Unch
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5453	0.5464	0.5446	0.5458	+0.0018
June	0.5550	0.5564	0.5543	0.5554	+0.0021
Sept	0.5646	0.5652	0.5638	0.5641b	+0.0011
Dec	0.5710	0.5940b	0.5940	0.5740b	+0.0026
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5887n	Unch

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	1978 Low
Amsterdam (1)	90.80	90.30	100.80	85.60
Brussels (2)	113.59	113.37	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt (3)	152.40	152.43	164.46	141.16
London 30	450.70	458.90	535.50	433.40
London 500 (4)	228.30	237.86	246.03	205.42
Milan (5)	72.76	73.00	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	110.51	118.18	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	583.80	588.46	585.46	441.19
Tokyo (8)	449.68	453.40	462.97	364.04
Tokyo (9)	N.A.	6,100.70	6,212.78	3,867.91
Zurich (10)	333.90	332.40	342.00	289.58

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—16

Am Stores	MaratMf	Ticor
BelcoPet	Marathn Oil	ToroCo
Bunk Ramo	Milton Roy	Transco Cos
CharterCo wt	NatLiberty	Wn Publish
Cyprus Min.	Shell Trans	Wolver WW
Lynch CSys		

NEW LOWS—10

BeatF 3.38pf	DukeP pfM	OhE 7.24pf
Colon Penn	Mirro Alum	PacNw Tel
ContAirLin	Norlin Corp	SoRy pf2.60wi
Dennys Inc		

New York Hits Snag on Trading Insurance Risks

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ) — The proposed New York insurance exchange — a floor to trade insurance risks that would compete with Lloyds' of London — has run into trouble in the state legislature.

John Dunne, chairman of the senate's insurance committee, has proposed substantive changes in the exchange's constitution and has threatened to block the legislation unless those changes are written in. They include allowing foreign citizens to be members of the governing committee and setting up the proposed security fund for the exchange so it would pay claims immediately in the event of an insolvency of a syndicate.

Prices Higher On Wall Street

(Continued from Page 11)

er proposal. McGraw said it will fight the stockholder suit which resulted in the court order. American Express eased ⅛ to 29⅞.

American Nuclear said it has ended preliminary dicussions with Standard Oil of California on Socal's possible acquisition of American Nuclear. Socal said that it could be interested in acquiring American Nuclear only if existing contracts between it and the Tennessee Valley Authority were modified. However, Socal does not believe that the TVA would agree to the modifications, American Nuclear said.

The CAB said an administrative law judge has recommended approval of a merger between North Central Airlines and Southern Airways. The recommendation now goes to the full CAB for final action, and sources said a decision will be made by the end of March.

American International Pictures and Filmways have revived merger discussions, American International announced, emphasizing that the disussions are preliminary and no agreement has been reached on any terms. They agreed last October to the acquisition of American International by Filmways, but the plan was later dropped.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were also higher with the index up 1.34 to 160.08 and the average price per share up 11 cents.

AMEX Trading Closing Prices February 9

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅞	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.6	7	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
6⅛	3½	AAV	.29e	7.3	6	2	4	4	4	+⅛
12	6⅝	APS	.36	3.8	7	13	9⅝	9	9⅝	+¼
2⅜	1¼	ATI				18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17¼	7	AVC				41	9¾	9	9¾	+⅜
34⅞	17	AVX	.32	1.2	10	26	26	25⅝	25⅞	+⅜
7⅝	3¼	AZL			42	27	5¼	5	5	—⅜
5⅞	4	AZL pf	.48	9.6		1	5	5	5	
10⅝	6½	AbrdMf	.40b	5.6	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
17¼	7⅜	AcmeU	.30	3.0	11	6	10¼	10	10	—⅛
5	2⅜	Action				1	3	3	3	—⅛
14⅝	6¾	ActonCp	.24b	2.5	7	42	9¾	9½	9⅝	
15¼	6⅝	AdamR	.12	1.1	9	15	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
24⅞	13¼	AdobeO	.20	1.0	19	165	20	19	19⅞	+⅞
2⅞	1½	AegisCp			5	27	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15⅝	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	2.2	5	5	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅜
7⅞	2¼	Aeronco			12	20	6	5⅝	5⅞	
7½	5⅝	AffilCap	.10e	1.7	6	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	—⅛
9⅛	6½	AfterSix	.32	4.6	5	2	7	7	7	
8	3⅝	AlskAir	.20r	3.8	3	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	AlboW	.10e	2.1	3	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8½	5	Alcolac	.18	2.9	6	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	—⅛
22	10	AllegCp wt				1	17½	17½	17½	—¼
8½	2	AllegA wtO				3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
1⅞	⅛	AllegA wtN				9	⅛	⅛	⅛	—⅛
8¼	1⅞	AlldArt				584	3⅛	2⅞	3	
11⅞	4½	AlmySt	.20e	2.7	6	31	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+⅛
9⅝	3⅞	Alphain	.10e	1.4	9	54	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+⅛
2	⅝	AltecCp			28	12	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
8¼	5½	Altec pf				3	7½	7¼	7½	
19⅞	12	AlterFd	.50	3.0	6	27	16½	16¼	16½	+½
48¼	43	Alcoa pf3.75		8.7		z100	43½	43	43	
71½	25⅛	Amdhl	.40	1.0	15	265	43⅞	42	42	—1¼
14⅛	3⅝	AmApro			10	30	u15	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
10½	5⅝	AmBilt	.25	3.2		18	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
40⅛	14½	AmBrd wt				2	29½	29½	29½	—½
17	7½	ABusPd	.40	4.6	6	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
6¼	13-16	AmCapCp				22	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
11¼	7	AGarPd	.34	4.3	5	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
13⅞	4⅝	AIntPlct				175	9	8¼	8¾	
5⅝	2¼	Alsroell	.09e	3.3	3	21	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—¼
10⅝	6½	AMzeA	.48	5.9	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
10⅝	6½	AMzeB	.48	5.9	5	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
46⅝	29½	AmMfg			7	4	36⅛	35⅜	35⅝	—½
14⅞	7⅝	AMdBld	.40	3.6	12	25	11	10¾	11	
24¼	7⅝	AMotin	.30	2.5	7	51	12⅛	11⅞	12	+⅛
30½	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	7.9	9	10	28	27¾	28	+⅜
14⅝	7⅛	APrecs	.40	4.1	8	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅜
12¼	5⅝	AScIE	.04e	.7		41	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
18⅛	12¾	AmSeat	.40	3.0	11	13	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
15⅝	7½	AmTec	.50a	5.3	4	40	10	9¼	9½	
5¼	2½	Andrea	.14e	3.9	12	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
17¼	6⅞	AngloC	.18e	1.3	8	341	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+½
13⅞	6	Anken	.44	4.6	6	6	9⅝	9½	9½	
7⅜	6⅛	Anthony	.40	5.9	4	17	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—⅛
17½	8½	ApiDio	.16	1.4	9	13	11½	11¼	11½	+½
14⅝	4⅜	ApioDev			19	86	9⅛	8¾	8¾	
20⅞	13½	AquilCo	.39	2.0	10	34	19¾	19	19¾	+⅞
10⅛	7	Armin	.12	1.4	6	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
10⅛	6	ArrowA	.20	2.1	6	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
13⅞	7⅝	ArrowE	.20r	2.0	4	17	10	10	10	
20⅝	8⅝	Asamer	.30	1.9		18	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
9¼	6½	Astrex			7	17	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
1½	11-16	Atco Ind				10	1	1	1	
3¼	1⅝	AtlsCM	.05e	1.6	104	421	3⅛	3	3⅛	—⅛
7⅜	3½	AtlasCp wt				5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
31⅞	18¾	Augat	.44	1.6	14	91	27¾	26½	27½	+1⅛
4⅛	2	AutoTrn				7	2	2	2	
4¼	1⅞	AutmRod				6	2	2	2	+⅛
40¼	28¾	AutoSw	.80a	2.4	11	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	—¼
8½	4⅛	AVEMC	.30	5.6	5	77	5⅜	5	5⅜	+¼
25	16⅞	Avondl	1.20	7.1	6	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
19¼	7⅞	Avdin			9	12	12½	12	12½	—⅜
		— B—B—B —								
6⅜	5	BAT	.15e	2.6		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
6	4½	BAT def	.15e	2.7		1	5½	5½	5½	
2⅝	11-16	BRT				20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	2⅛	BTU			13	2	3½	3½	3½	
15½	9	Badger	.70	6.7	5	3	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	—⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Baker	.20e	5.0		1	4	4	4	
34	18⅞	Baldor	.28	1.1	13	8	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
7½	5⅝	BaldwS	.32a	4.9		1	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
20⅝	15⅛	BanFd	1.11e	6.5		7	17	16¾	17	+¼
4¼	1¼	Bangor wt				11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
11½	7	Banistr	.40	4.4	40	56	9⅝	9	9½	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	BarcoCa	.12	2.3	26	12	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
11	3¼	BarnesE			13	2	7	7	7	—⅛
13	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.1	30	14	9½	9¼	9⅜	
23⅞	7	BarryR	.20b	.9	13	442	21½	21	21⅜	+¼
9⅞	4	BarthS			10	25	4½	4½	4½	
5⅝	1⅞	Bartons			27	5	4	4	4	
5⅝	2⅝	BaruchF			31	66	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+⅛
4¼	1½	Barwick				6	2⅛	2	2⅛	
19⅞	10¼	BnfSI A	.40	2.2	6	1	18	18	18	—⅛
20⅝	10⅝	BnfSt B	.40	2.1	6	2	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+¼
5	2½	BergEnt			3	12	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
9⅝	5	BergenB	.10e	1.3	6	5	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
8½	1⅝	BernzO				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Berven				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅛	3⅝	Beverly			11	70	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	—⅛
13⅞	8	BicPen	.48	4.9	8	14	10	9¾	9⅞	—⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Bickford	.05e	2.2	10	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9	8⅛	BigVSp	n.24	2.7	6	13	9	8½	9	+⅜
28	16⅞	BinkMf	1b	5.4	6	14	18⅞	18½	18½	
25½	8⅞	Blount	.48	2.4	6	9	20	19¾	19⅞	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	BodinAp				47	5	4⅝	5	
20½	14⅞	BowVall	.10	.5	24	642	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	+¾
9	2⅝	Bowmar				35	3	3⅝	3½	+⅛
24	11⅛	Bowne	.48b	2.5	8	48	19⅝	18⅞	19	+⅛
13⅞	5½	BradfdN	.20	2.5	7	36	8⅛	8	8⅛	
22⅝	7	Braniff wt				35	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
17	13	Brascan	1a	6.3	3	51	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
14⅞	3⅝	BreezeCp			17	6	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
17⅝	10⅞	BristBr	.60	3.8	7	31	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+⅛
6	3⅛	BroDart	.20	5.5	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅞	1⅝	BradySe				1	2	2	2	+⅛
19½	9½	BrooksP	.44	3.5	11	14	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1	BrownCo wt				3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
35½	28	BrnFA	.96	2.9	11	22	33¼	33	33¼	+⅛
36½	20⅝	BrnFB	.96	2.8	11	158	34⅜	34	34⅛	+½
5	4	BrnF pf	.40	9.4		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17	8⅞	Buell	.50	3.5	6	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
6	3⅝	Bulldex			4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	8⅞	Burnsin	.60	5.9	8	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
		— C—C—C —								
21⅞	10	CK Pet	.16	1.2	35	21	13	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
14⅞	3⅞	CDI			6	13	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
6½	3¼	CMI Cp	.05e	1.1	6	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
19¼	10⅛	CRS	.30	2.8	17	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
18⅝	11⅝	CSE	1.20	7.1	7	14	17½	17	17	—⅛
21⅞	12¼	CWTran	.70	3.4	6	11	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+⅜
7½	2⅝	CagleA			6	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
22⅝	13	Caldor	.40	2.3	7	25	17¼	17	17⅛	—⅛
13⅞	2⅞	Calcomp			11	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
6⅝	2⅝	CalLife	.10e	2.2	13	9	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
9⅝	8⅝	CalLf pf1.10		12.		9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅜
41⅞	27⅝	CalPtC	1.60a	5.1	5	5	31¾	31⅜	31⅝	—⅛
12⅞	9⅞	Camco	.20	1.1	10	6	18¼	18	18⅛	+⅛
17⅝	17½	Camco wd				83	u17⅝	17½	17⅝	+⅛
6⅞	3	CaChbA				37	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
18⅝	6⅝	CdnHomO			20	152	10¼	10	10	
8⅞	4⅛	CdMarc	.30	3.9	9	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
19⅞	10¼	CdnMerr			13	2	14½	14½	14½	
65½	46	CdnSupO			10	160	64½	63	64½	+2
6¾	3⅝	CapitlFd	.20	4.7	5	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6⅝	3	Caresso			10	71	4	3⅞	3⅞	—½
32⅝	24⅛	Carnat	1.20a	4.8	6	42	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—½
14⅞	11⅝	CaroEn	1.20	7.9	6	3	u15¾	15	15¼	+⅜
12	4¼	CarrolDv			11	7	7	7	7	+⅛
18⅞	13⅞	CastlAM	1b	6.9	6	16	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
15½	6⅛	Cavitrn			32	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	CelluCff			5	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
39¼	33⅜	CenM pf3.50		10.		z10	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—⅛
6⅝	5½	CentSe	.65	11.		2	6	6	6	
12⅞	11⅞	Cenvill	1	6.4	5	20	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅜
4	2⅛	CertifCp			8	42	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
2½	⅝	Certron			14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Cetec	.08	1.6	11	229	5½	4⅞	5	+⅛
3⅞	1¼	ChampHo				410	2⅛	2	2	
7⅞	6⅜	ChrtM pf.75		11.		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
9	6½	Chmpist	.24	3.4	8	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
30⅝	20½	ChiRv	1.60a	5.3	14	269	30⅛	29¾	30	—½
31⅝	15⅝	ChiefDev	1e	3.7	23	333	u27⅝	25½	27⅜	+2
11⅝	6⅝	ChildWld			9	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅜
7⅝	6⅝	ChilmCp	.28	3.9	4	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	CineFive				4	3½	3½	3½	
18⅝	12	CircleK	1	6.4	8	107	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+⅜
13⅝	7	Citation	.56	5.4	6	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
26⅝	25	CtBkNJ	1.80	7.1	5	26	25¼	25	25¼	+⅛
12½	10⅝	CityGas	.92	8.2	5	6	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
6	3	Clabir	.14b	4.1	10	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅝	6⅝	Clarmt	.05e	.6		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	5⅛	Clarostat			7	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	—¼
22	13½	Clausng	1.32	6.3	7	10	21½	21	21	—⅜
10	8⅝	Clopay	.32	3.6	5	20	9⅛	9	9	—⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Cohu	.16e	5.1	9	26	3¼	3	3⅛	+⅛
24⅝	13⅞	Colemn	.80	5.1	7	15	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+½
11⅞	9⅝	ColCmi			25	214	13⅛	12⅞	13	+¼
13⅞	6⅞	Colwell	.60	5.8	6	16	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
30	20⅝	Cominc	2	6.6	9	19	u30⅞	30	30½	+¾
23⅝	15	ComAll	.40	2.1	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
15½	9⅝	ComMtl	.60	3.9	5	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
25¼	13⅞	Comdlnt			5	69	17	16½	17	+½
5½	1	ComdrCp				40	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
9¼	8⅝	Compo	n.20	2.1	13	44	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
7⅜	11-16	CompInv				16	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
16⅝	10⅞	Conchm	.80	6.2	5	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
8½	8⅞	Condec	.301	3.2	5	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	5	ConnrHm			4	20	7⅛	7	7⅛	+¼
23⅞	5¼	ConsOG			25	91	9	8½	8⅝	+⅛
11½	8⅛	ConsRef	.60	6.7	9	10	9⅝	9	9	—⅛
7⅞	4	ContMtl			6	8	5½	5¼	5¼	—⅜
⅞	¼	ContTel wt				24	5-16	¼	5-16	+1-16
4⅝	5¼	Cookin	.20e	3.3	3	12	6⅝	6	6	—¼
3⅞	12⅛	CookP	.60	2.1	17	31	28	27¾	28	+¼
3⅜	13	CoreLb	.28	1.5	13	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
17⅞	13⅞	Cornlius	.80	3.5	12	34	23⅛	23	23⅛	—⅞
17⅞	3⅝	CoscoInc			12	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
3⅝	1⅝	CrestFo			6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	9⅝	CrestOil	.24c	2.2	14	58	11½	11	11⅛	—¼
8¼	14⅝	Crampt	1.40	5.7	4	13	24½	24⅜	24½	+⅜
12⅝	23⅞	CrossAT	1	4.2	9	89	24	23¾	24	—⅝
18⅞	20⅞	CwnCP	.60a	2.2	5	22	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+⅜
5⅞	3½	CrownC	.20	5.5	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
7½	9¼	CrutcR	.36	2.6	14	80	14⅛	13⅞	14	+⅛
9½	14⅝	CrystlO	.60	3.0		9	20¾	20	20⅝	—⅛
9⅝	15½	CubicCp	.60	3.3	7	35	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
2½	16¼	Curtice	1.10	6.1	5	4	18	17¾	18	+¼
		— D—D—D —								
4⅝	2⅝	DCL			4	34	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
3⅞	2⅝	DWG	.491	17.	9	36	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
6	2⅞	DamonC			3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
4¼	6⅝	Damson			26	176	9	8½	9	+½
5⅝	13⅝	Datapd	.30	1.6	9	290	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	—⅛
4⅝	8⅝	DayMn	.25e	1.9	21	46	13	12½	13	+¼
7⅝	1⅝	DeRose			14	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
4¼	2½	Decoratr	.24	8.7	8	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
9⅞	13½	DelLabs	.48	3.0	6	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
8⅝	6	DelhiOil	.05e	.6	30	16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
9⅝	6⅞	DelwdF	.60	7.6	4	x5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
3	14¼	DenTal	.20	1.1	16	17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
5⅞	8⅝	DevCpA			4	7	13½	13	13⅛	+⅛
3	28⅝	DevonGp			3	z100	28	27⅝	28	+⅝
5⅝	2⅞	Digicon			25	21	4	4	4	+⅛
9	14⅝	Dillard	.40	2.3	6	26	17½	17½	17½	
2⅝	⅛	Diodes				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	10⅛	Documat			11	63	22⅞	21⅞	22½	+⅜
1⅝	48⅞	DomePt			8	885	90⅝	85⅝	89	+3½
2½	12¾	Domtar	1.80a	8.6	5	82	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
7½	9	Downy	.40	2.9	4	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
9⅝	7	DrFair	.40	4.4	9	5	9⅛	9	9	—¼
12⅞	13-16	Dunlop	.08r	6.1	5	5	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	+1-16
	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.4	5	12	18	18	18	+¼
1½	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	3.9	11	51	10½	10¼	10⅜	+⅜
1⅝	2¾	Dynictn	.07e	1.8	11	44	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
1½	12	Dyneer	.72	3.6	7	5	20¼	20	20	
		— E—E—E —								
7	3⅛	EAC	.21e	5.4		x10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
18	11¼	EarthRes	1	6.2	7	43	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
5⅝	3¼	EazorE	.24	6.4	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos				1	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
21½	10⅛	EDO	.50	2.7	9	17	18⅝	18½	18½	+⅛
13⅞	7⅛	Ehren	.10a	.9	9	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
12⅞	8⅛	ElcorCp	.20	2.1	8	29	9⅝	9½	9½	+¼
7¼	3⅝	ElAudD			4	13	4⅛	4	4⅛	
15⅝	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.3	9	x16	10½	10⅜	10½	+⅜
34	23⅛	ElecAm	1.20	3.9	6	13	30½	29¾	30½	+¾
8¼	6⅛	EmrRd			4	21	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
10½	5⅝	EngvRs	.24	3.9	7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅞	1⅞	Era Ind				5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
8¼	5	Espey	.15e	2.1	13	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.2	9	32	18	17⅛	18	+½
16⅞	7	Exectn	.40t	2.4	15	10	u16½	16⅜	16½	+⅜
		— F—F—F —								
9½	3⅞	FSF Ind	.12	2.9		13	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Fabind	.50	3.7	5	46	13½	12⅞	13½	+½
6⅞	1½	FairTex			7	16	5½	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
4⅞	2½	FairmC	.15	4.8	8	15	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
16½	7½	FamDir	.32	2.6	8	2	12½	12½	12½	
15	8⅞	FannyF	.50e	4.5	9	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—¼
14	7⅛	FayDrg	.20b	2.1	8	35	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
21	11⅛	FedMart	.40	3.4	8	8	17½	17¼	17½	+¼
7⅞	4⅞	FedRes			33	106	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
28⅝	18⅝	Felmnt	.20	.8	18	11	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+¼
5⅝	2	Fidelco				18	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
16	11	FinGen	.40b	3.2	6	9	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—¼
13⅞	10¼	FinGnA	.40b	3.6		10	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
10⅝	6⅞	FtConn	.88	9.8	6	7	9	8¾	9	+⅛
19⅞	10	FischrP	1t	7.9	11	33	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅞
5⅝	2⅛	Flogo			8	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
41¼	18⅞	FlightSf	.28	.8	16	12	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞	+1⅜
4⅞	2⅞	FloCap				6	4	4	4	
12	5½	FloRck	.21e	2.4	5	22	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
17¼	4⅞	FlowGen			12	22	15⅝	15	15	
16⅛	10⅜	Flowers	.42	3.8	7	7	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
36⅞	18½	FlukeJ	.96t	2.8	14	3	34½	34¼	34½	
73	56½	FordCan	5a	8.8	118	z200	56½	56½	56½	—1
25⅛	8⅝	ForestC	.10	.9		9	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
7⅞	3	ForestLab			269	32	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅜
11⅞	5⅝	Franks	.32	3.5	6	x53	9⅝	8¼	9⅛	+1
22⅞	17¼	Frantz	1a	4.8	6	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—¼
15⅞	7¼	FriendFr				32	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
12½	9½	Friona	.40	3.6	3	28	11	10⅝	11	+½
9½	6	Frischs	.30b	4.3	6	1	7	7	7	+⅛
19⅞	8⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.6	6	31	12¼	12	12⅛	
9⅞	2⅛	FrontA wt				15	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
		— G—G—G —								
6½	1⅝	GIT			10	22	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
10⅞	3¾	GRI	.30	5.1	8	13	6	5⅞	5⅞	
2⅝	1¼	GTI				6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
9⅝	5⅛	Galaxy	.061	1.1	3	4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
16	6⅝	Garan	.81e	11.	3	54	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
28½	8⅝	GalLiet	.40b	2.0	7	15	20⅝	20	20	—1
4	2¼	Gavird	.05e	1.8	4	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
3⅞	9-16	Gaynor				7	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅞	4¼	GenExp				303	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
6⅝	2⅜	GnHous			3	19	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
8⅛	3	Genge	.10e	2.0	6	1	5	5	5	
5⅝	1½	Genisco			11	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8	4⅛	GenvDr	.10r	2.2	5	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅝	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	1.1	8	10	18⅝	18	18	—⅜
24⅞	16⅝	GiantF	1.30	6.3	5	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
14⅝	7⅞	GntYell	.50e	4.8	8	125	10⅝	10	10⅜	
7¼	4½	Glasrock			15	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
28⅝	18⅝	Glatfltr	1.20	4.4	8	23	27½	26⅝	27¼	+⅜
11⅞	6	GlenGer	.16	1.9	6	10	8½	8⅜	8½	+⅛
30	11⅝	Glnmr	.72	3.6	7	28	20⅝	19½	20⅛	+⅝
14	7¾	Globeln	.70	6.6	8	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
11¾	7¼	Glasser	.40	4.8	5	3	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
19½	7⅝	GoldnCyc				32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
44⅝	5⅝	GldNugt	.08t	.5	21	76	17⅜	16¾	16⅞	—½
15⅝	7	GoldWH	.64	7.6	4	17	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield				35	13-16	¾	¾	
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich wt				1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
10	7	GouldT	.88	8.6	10	40	u10⅛	9⅞	10¼	+⅜
11½	6	GrandAu	.30	3.4	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅝	8	GrndCtl	.50	4.3	5	20	11⅝	11½	11½	—¼
19½	8⅝	GranarA			10	28	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	
9⅞	5⅞	GtAmInd			4	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
8⅝	4⅛	GtBasinP			28	193	6⅝	6	6¼	
26¼	18⅝	GtLkCh	.24	.9	14	7	25½	25¼	25½	+¼
3⅝	1⅜	Greenmn				5	2	2	2	
7½	5⅝	GREIT	.40	5.7	11	4	7	7	7	—⅛
25⅞	14⅜	GrassT	1.12	5.3	8	5	21¼	21	21	—½
23⅞	10½	Gullford	.60	3.4	3	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¼
33	23⅝	GifCan	1.14	3.6	8	18	32	31½	31¾	+½
		— H—H—H —								
3½	1¼	HalcoPd				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
8⅛	3	Hampin			4	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8	5¼	HanSqRt				17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
31⅞	21½	Harland	1	3.7	10	x63	27⅞	26⅞	27¼	+⅝
13⅞	7⅝	HartzM	.40	2.9	11	40	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Harvey			4	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅝	3⅝	Hasbro	.20	4.1	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
10⅝	8⅛	Hasting	.60	5.9	6	9	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
7½	3⅝	HawaiA	.15e	2.7	550	8	5⅝	5½	5½	—¼
9⅝	3½	HithCh			10	15	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
10⅞	6	HelthM	.22	3.2	4	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	
10⅞	7⅝	HeinWer	.39e	5.1	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
6⅞	2½	Heinick	.10	2.6	8	21	4	3⅞	3⅞	
17⅞	9⅝	Hess's	.60b	5.1	5	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
12⅝	4⅞	HiGinc	.361	4.2	9	6	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
14⅞	4⅝	HiShear	.20	1.7	8	41	12	11⅝	11¾	+⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Hipirnic	.20	3.6	9	12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Hofman	.20	4.6	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9¼	5½	HollyCp			8	30	7	6⅝	6⅞	—¼
39½	33¼	HomeOA	1.30	3.5	8	17	37⅝	37	37	+1
27¾	21⅞	Hormel	1.48	5.7	6	1	26	26	26	+½
16	6⅝	HornHar				21	9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
13¼	8½	HospM	.60	6.2	26	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
7⅝	4⅝	HousRon	.40	7.3	4	3	5½	5½	5½	
6⅞	3	HouseVl			10	18	3½	3¼	3½	+¼
30⅝	13½	HouOM	.80	4.5	8	990	18½	17⅝	17⅞	—⅜
26	15⅝	HouO pf1.69		8.0		49	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅛
12⅞	6⅝	HowelC	.40	3.8	9	6	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
4¼	2⅛	Howell	.15e	6.3	10	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
31⅞	22⅝	HubelB	1.44	5.6	8	4	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+⅛
11⅞	6⅛	HudsnGn			3	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
52¼	33⅝	HudBO	2	4.0	9	72	50	48⅝	49¾	+1⅛
15⅝	8¼	Huffy	.68	6.0	6	39	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
8½	3⅝	HuntH	.16e	3.1	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
47¼	24⅝	HuskyO	1	2.6	8	114	39	38⅝	39	+¼
8¼	3	Hycel			54	301	5¼	4⅝	4⅞	—⅜
		— I—I—I —								
5⅞	3⅝	ICH	.15e	3.8	4	1	4	4	4	
10	6⅞	ICM	.50e	6.1	10	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
5⅝	3¼	IFS Ind	.14	3.2	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
1¼	7-16	ITI			13	7	¾	11-16	¾	
6⅝	3⅝	Imperind			4	11	5	5	5	
22¼	16⅝	ImpOil	1	4.6	9	72	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+⅝
3	15-16	InflightSv				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
19⅜	6⅝	Instron	.30	1.6	9	2	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
2	⅝	InstrSys			23	355	1½	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
19⅝	8⅞	InsSy pf.281		2.5		23	11⅛	11	11⅛	
12⅞	3⅞	IntegRes			10	15	7⅝	6⅞	7	—⅛
8	6	IntCtyGs	.28	3.7	7	1	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
16⅝	10⅞	Infrmk	.15e	1.3	6	14	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
4½	2¼	IntBnknt			17	47	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
3½	1¼	IntFdSvc				3	1½	1½	1½	
24¼	13⅞	IntGenl	1.20	5.9	4	1	20½	20½	20½	—⅛
10	4½	IntProt	.30	5.0	4	55	6	5⅝	6	+⅜
9⅝	6¼	IntSeaw	.60	8.7	4	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
2⅝	13-16	IntStrich				31	15-16	15-16	15-16	
14¼	7⅝	Intplast	.20	2.1	9	11	9⅞	9¼	9¾	+⅛
4½	1⅛	InvestFla			1	3	2½	2½	2½	
38¼	20⅞	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	11	29	37½	37⅜	37⅜	—⅛
9⅞	5⅝	InvDvB	.32	3.4	8	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.55e	6.1	14	7	9	9	9	+⅛
28⅞	15½	Ionics			11	2	19½	19⅜	19⅜	—¼
34½	12⅝	IroqBrd	.30	.9	11	111	32⅝	31¼	31⅞	—1
5½	3¼	Irvinind	.10	2.6		16	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+¼
8⅛	6⅛	IsraelD	.67e	11.		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		— J—J—J —								
7⅝	4⅞	Jaclyn	.40b	7.6	6	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+¼
17⅝	8⅞	Jacobs	.50b	3.6	6	42	14½	13⅞	14	
11⅝	5⅝	Jensen	1.40t	18.	4	32	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅜
4⅝	2⅛	Jetero	.05e	2.2	4	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3	1⅝	Jetronic			9	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
11⅛	5⅛	JohnPd	.36	6.1	10	27	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
4⅞	2¼	JuniperP			39	91	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
		— K—K—K —								
4⅞	1⅞	Kaisin	3c			134	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
57¾	44	KnGs pf4.50		9.8		z10	45¾	45¾	45¾	
10⅞	3½	KapokT				8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
17⅝	7⅜	KenaiCp			6	54	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
12⅝	7¼	Kenwin	.48a	4.9	5	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Ketchm	.231	5.0		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅜	3⅝	Key Co	.20e	4.4	4	4	4½	4½	4½	
3⅞	2⅝	KinArk			8	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	1	KingOpt				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
21¼	17⅝	KingRd	.32	1.8	7	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¼
6¾	3⅝	Klt Mfg			4	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
7⅞	3⅝	KuhnStr	.15	3.4	15	72	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
		— L—L—L —								
6⅝	2½	LSB	.10r	2.3	11	9	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	LaBarge	.06e	3.2	14	14	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
6⅝	2¼	LaPnt				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
12¼	8	LQuint			14	12	9⅞	9¾	9¾	—⅛
6⅛	1⅝	LatyRad				21	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
3½	2	LakeSh			10	6	2 9-16	2 7-16	2 9-16	+1-16
10	2½	Landmk			4	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
8⅝	4½	Laneco	.20b	2.5	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
16⅞	16⅝	LeaRonal	n.60	3.5	8	8	u17	16⅞	17	+⅜
8½	3	LeePh			15	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
18½	11	LeighPd	.80	4.4	7	15	18⅛	18	18⅛	—⅛
8⅞	2⅝	LeisureT			4	25	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
12	5⅝	LiblyFb	.391	5.8	4	35	6¾	6¼	6¾	+⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Lightolr	.24	2.7	6	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
8¼	5⅝	LilliAnn	.24	3.9	12	2	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
6¼	3¼	LincAm			5	25	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
6⅞	2½	LloydsE				3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Lodge	.08e	2.8	12	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	
33⅞	14½	Lohmn	1.20	5.5	7	14	22⅛	21⅞	22	
26¾	6⅝	LoewT wt				382	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
19½	9¾	Logicon			10	35	12½	11⅞	12½	+½
20¼	15¼	LaGenS	.96	4.8	6	26	20	19½	20	+¾
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			13	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
4⅞	2⅝	LynchCp				8	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Lynnwear			5	9	2½	2⅜	2½	+¼
		— M—M—M —								
7⅛	3⅝	MPO			5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
8	4½	MWA				8	8	8	8	
3⅛	½	Macrod			8	129	2	1⅞	2	
20½	17⅝	MePS	1.64	9.3	5	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
1 3-16	⅛	Marindq				147	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛	—1-16
14¼	8⅝	Marlene	.14e	1.1	5	28	12¾	12½	12¾	+⅜
22⅞	20	Marm pf2.25		11.		8	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
5⅝	4	MrshF			2	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7⅝	4¼	Marshin				2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
26⅝	13	MartPr	.40	3.0	4	10	13½	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
17	8½	Masind	.60a	4.7	5	84	13	11½	12⅞	+1⅜
26¾	11½	MaterRe	.28	1.2	11	5	23½	23	23	—¼
5⅝	2⅝	MaulTec	.14	4.5		26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
6⅝	3⅛	McCulO			28	458	5	4½	5	+½
6¼	2⅝	McKeon			6	1	3	3	3	
22⅞	14⅛	Means	1.08	6.8	7	15	16⅛	15¾	16	—⅛
13⅞	7⅝	Medolst	.50	5.2	5	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
6½	1⅜	MedoinGp			7	6	4	4	4	
22⅞	9½	Medfield			10	27	20½	20⅜	20⅜	—⅛
23⅝	13⅝	MediaG	.60	2.9	9	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+¼
13½	6¼	Megoint	.24	2.7	5	64	9	8½	9	+¼
25⅝	13⅛	MEMCo	.90	6.0	7	21	15⅝	15	15	—⅜
13⅞	7⅝	MercSL	.50	4.4	5	136	11¼	10½	11¼	+⅜
9⅝	6⅝	MetPro	.10	1.2	10	39	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+⅜
11½	6⅝	Metex	.40	4.0	6	2	10⅛	10	10	+⅛
37⅞	20⅝	Metpih	.32	1.0	19	152	32⅞	31⅞	32¾	+1⅛
4	1½	Metrocar				4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
7¼	3⅝	Micklbry	.16	4.0	4	2	4	4	4	
13⅞	4⅞	MidldCo	.20	2.6	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
24⅝	10	MidiGls	.40	2.7	8	57	14⅞	14	14⅞	+⅞
10⅛	6¼	Miller H			11	142	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—⅛
54¼	47½	MinP pf	5	10.		z25	50	50	50	
5¼	1⅝	MissnIT			24	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅜
25½	13⅞	MitchlE	.12	.6	8	166	19⅝	19	19⅛	
17½	8⅝	MiteCp	.40	2.9	6	10	14	14	14	+¼
7⅝	5¼	MonMa	.44	6.6	5	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+¼
49	42¼	MonP pf4.40		9.9		z20	44¼	44¼	44¼	+2
17½	11	Moog	.40b	2.6	8	15	15⅞	15	15⅝	+¼
8⅝	5⅝	MtgGth	.43e	8.1	18	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	5.8	4	3	5½	5½	5½	
12⅝	5⅝	MottSM	.16b	1.8	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11¾	8⅝	MovStr	.52	5.3	4	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	—¼
5¼	1⅝	Movielab			11	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
		— N—N—N —								
11⅝	11⅛	NFC	.15	1.4	6	15	11½	d11	11	—⅜
18	11⅝	Napco	.20	1.8	7	6	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
7½	4½	Nardo	.20	4.0	9	1	5	5	5	
36	15⅞	NatCSS	.32	1.2	12	4	26½	26⅜	26⅜	—⅛
8⅞	5¼	NatEdu	.12e	1.7	6	7	7¼	7	7⅛	+⅛
16½	7	NIHIIE			8	3	13½	13½	13½	
7	2½	NtParag				10	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
12⅝	4⅞	NtPatent				122	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	NtSilvr	.20e	3.7	11	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	3.5	5	66	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅜
12	7⅝	NatwHo	.40	4.8	6	22	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
9¼	3⅝	NelsLB	.66t	13.	5	2	5	5	5	
29⅝	13	NHamp	.80a	3.2	7	17	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+⅜
2⅛	1⅜	Nidria	.05e	2.9	9	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅞	9	NMxAr	.211	1.6	10	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
11	5⅝	NProc	.50e	7.4	8	44	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
32	17⅞	NYTim	.80	3.0	15	5	27⅝	27	27	—⅜
12⅞	6⅞	NewbE	.50	6.7	13	1	7½	7½	7½	
32⅛	15⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.3	6	4	24	24	24	—¼
11⅝	3⅝	Nolex				29	4	4	4	
13	7½	Norin	.40	4.2	6	3	9½	9⅝	9½	+⅛
13⅞	10⅝	Norl pf	1.50	12.		5	12⅝	12	12¼	+¼
25	2⅝	Nortek	.04	.4		225	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5-32	1-128	NoAMt wt				28	1-128	1-128	1-128	
25⅞	12⅝	NoARoy	.20	1.1	6	31	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
12¼	7⅝	NoCdO			8	16	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
51	43	NIPS pf4.25		9.7		z80	44¼	43¾	43¾	—¼
18⅝	8⅝	NuclDta			13	19	13¼	13	13¼	+¼
28⅝	18	Numac	.071	.3	33	193	25½	24½	25½	+1¼
		— O—O—O —								
17¼	9⅝	Oakwd	.12b	1.1	5	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10¼	7¼	OhArt	.24	3.1	16	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
8⅞	5⅞	Oilaind	.40e	5.8	4	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
20	13⅝	OnLine	.24	1.6	10	15	15½	15¼	15⅜	
42⅝	21	OOklep			29	z450	39	38	39	—½
5¼	2⅝	Ormond				1	3½	3½	3½	
19⅝	12¼	OSullvn	.80	5.0	5	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
11	5⅝	OutdrSp	.20	2.2	14	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5¼	1½	OxfordFt				3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9¾	3⅝	OzarkA	.15e	3.0	4	29	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
		— P—Q —								
2	¾	PF Ind				2	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
18⅝	15	PGEpfA	1.50	9.8		3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
16⅝	13¼	PGEpfB	1.37	9.4		1	14½	14½	14½	+¼
15⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	9.8		4	12¾	12¾	12¾	+¼
15½	12¼	PGEpfE	1.25	9.8		23	13⅛	12¾	12¾	—¼
29½	24⅞	PGEpfW	2.57	9.8		6	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+⅜
26½	21⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	9.9		12	23⅝	23½	23½	—¼
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.6		25	27	26⅝	26⅝	+¼
30⅛	25	PGEpfS	2.62	9.7		10	27	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
28	23⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	9.7		2	24½	24⅜	24½	+½
24½	20⅝	PGEpfP	2.05	9.9		1	20⅝	d20⅝	20⅝	—½
23¼	18⅞	PGEpfM	1.96	9.7		4	20¼	20¼	20¼	—⅛
24½	20⅛	PGEpfK	2.04	9.4		72	22½	21	21⅝	+½
26¾	22½	PGEpfJ	2.32	9.9		1	23½	23½	23½	—⅜
59	48	PacPLpf	5	10.		z100	50	50	50	—1½
23½	11	PacScle	.32	2.5	7	19	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
33¼	28⅝	PallCo	.52	1.8	14	26	29⅝	d28⅝	29⅜	+⅜
2⅜	1¼	PalomrF			49	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	3⅝	Pantast	.30	6.9	9	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
13⅞	11	ParkCh	.48a	3.9	5	3	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	+⅛
30⅝	18½	Parsons	1	5.3	6	20	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
6½	4⅛	PatFash	.10e	1.9	3	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Patagon			5	100	9	8⅝	8⅞	—⅛
11	6	PatoC	.2e	23.	4	59	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
45⅝	14⅞	PebblB	1	2.5	13	3	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	+¼
7⅝	5	PeerTu	.24a	3.6	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
1⅝	⅝	PennDix wt				1	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
12¾	10½	PenEM			6	4	12⅛	12	12	
18¼	12⅛	PenTr	1	6.5	6	2	15½	15½	15½	+¼
3½	2⅝	PECo	.601	21.	4	35	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17	14⅛	PenRE	1.45	9.2	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+¼
5⅝	3½	PenobS	.20	4.6	7	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
2½	⅝	Pentron			8	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
33⅞	23½	PepBoys	1b	3.5	5	5	28⅝	28⅜	28¼	
25¼	10	PepCom	.48	2.8	8	47	17½	17¼	17⅜	+⅛
15¼	8½	Perini	.40	3.3	12	25	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
12⅝	6⅛	PetroLe			6	67	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	
5¼	2	Phoenix				13	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
12	7	PicNPay	.28	3.1	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Piedmnt			38	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
6⅝	1	PioneerS				20	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
7⅛	3	PionTx	.201			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
7¼	5½	PitWVa	.56	9.0	7	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
34⅝	23¾	Pittway	1.65	5.6	5	2	29½	29½	29½	—⅛
9¾	4⅞	Plantind				23	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+⅜
11¾	4¾	PlyGm	.40b	4.6	4	11	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+¼
3⅞	1½	PlymR A				1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
24½	17	PneuSc	1	4.1		z900	u24½	23¾	24½	+⅜
3⅝	⅝	Polaron				4	1½	1½	1½	
16¼	8½	Polychr	.20	1.5	8	24	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	—⅝
18½	17⅝	PostCp	.50	2.8	8	5	18	18	18	+¼
17⅝	10⅞	PrairieO			14	12	15	14⅝	15	+¼
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	9.2	6	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
5⅝	4¼	PrattRd	.30	6.0	5	29	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
28	22½	PrenHa	1.36	5.8	9	14	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+⅛
3¼	1⅝	PresRtB			30	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Presley	.62r	6.5	2	106	9½	8⅞	9½	+⅛
18	13½	Preston	.70	4.1	8	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
25⅞	3⅝	PrimMt			12	19	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
11¾	10½	PropCT	1.20e	11.	9	19	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+½
5⅛	2⅝	PrdRE	.24	4.9		202	5	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
10⅛	3⅞	PrudBld	.24	5.8	5	71	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
48½	43½	PSCol pf4.25		9.8		z125	43½	43½	43½	
25⅞	21⅝	PSPL pf2.34		9.6		3	24½	24½	24½	+¼
9¾	7⅞	PulteH	.24	2.9	2	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12¼	3⅝	PuntaG			8	35	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
11½	9¾	Punta pf1.10		9.9		6	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—⅜
13	6⅝	Purpac	.06e	.9	16	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
		— R—R—R —								
12⅞	9⅝	RBInd	.24	2.2	8	13	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+¼
4⅝	1⅝	REDM			6	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
2⅝	1⅜	RET			4	2	1⅞	2		+⅛
15	8⅝	RHMed	.10e	1.1	6	21	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
3⅞	1¼	RPS			7	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4⅝	2	RSC	.10	3.5	14	23	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
8⅝	5¼	Rogan	.10e	1.5	11	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
23½	12⅝	RanchEx			5	55	18⅛	17½	17⅞	—⅛
17¼	10⅞	RangrO			42	74	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
32½	19⅝	Ransbrg	1.20	4.4	7	18	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
4⅞	⅝	RapAm wt				67	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
22⅞	13½	RavInd	.40	2.3	16	2	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
17	14¼	REInv	1.20	7.4	13	24	16¼	16	16¼	+¼
5½	2⅝	ReevesT			48	151	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
8¼	4	RetaTr	.25e	5.0	4	1	5	5	5	+⅛
12½	6⅝	RegalB	.60	7.1	6	5	8⅞	8½	8½	—¼
19¼	14⅝	RemAr	1a	6.2	5	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
12	5¾	RepGyp	.40	3.5	4	26	11⅝	11½	11½	
43	26½	RepNY	2	5.5	5	9	36½	36½	36½	
25	22	RNY pf2.12		9.1		76	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+⅛
26⅝	15⅝	ReshCot	.24	1.4	8	26	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—⅛
69½	20⅞	ResrtA			13	1041	38⅞	37	37⅜	+¼
108	27	ResrtB			18	z2300	53⅞	51½	53	+⅜
7⅝	1⅜	RestAssc			13	25	3⅛	2⅞	3	—⅛
13⅝	4⅝	RexNore			23	20	9⅝	9	9⅛	+⅛
8½	3⅝	RibletP	.12	1.8	4	91	6⅞	6¼	6½	+⅛
10¾	5⅝	Richton	.44	6.9	3	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
50⅞	25⅝	RileyCo			6	51	34½	33⅜	33⅜	+¼
16¾	8⅝	Robntch			11	79	12⅝	11⅝	12⅜	+1⅜
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	2.2	4	13	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
13⅝	10	Rockway	1	9.1	6	4	11	11	11	
40½	23⅝	Rogers	.20	.5	15	12	36⅝	36	36⅜	—⅝
5	2	RoncoT			3	1	3	3	3	
8	3½	Rossmr			2	30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	1½	RoyPalm			16	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			4	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6	2½	RBW Cp			13	22	4	4	4	
19	10⅞	Russell	.48	3.9	5	8	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
32¼	23¼	RustCit	.40	1.3	15	6	32	32	32	
		— S—S—S —								
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.7	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3½	1½	SGSec				4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+¼
17	13⅝	SGSe pf1.70		12.		4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3½	1½	SMD			4	8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
9⅝	4⅝	SSP			8	13	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—⅛
16	9⅝	Salem	.32e	2.6	7	3	12½	12½	12½	
3⅝	1⅜	SCarlo	.10e	5.0	3	2	2	2	2	
26⅞	22	SDgo pf2.47		11.		14	23⅛	23¼	23¼	—½
20½	14⅝	SFrRE	1.60	8.4	17	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
1	7-16	SFRE wt				2	¾	¾	¾	
23⅝	18⅝	SanJW	1.60	8.1	10	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
14¼	5	Sandate	.40	2.9	9	258	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	+⅜
10⅝	6½	SoundrL	.30	3.3	7	23	9	8⅞	9	
9¼	5⅝	ScheibE	.56	9.5	14	66	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
21⅝	12⅛	Schnuit	.88a	6.5	4	22	13½	13⅜	13½	
4⅝	3½	Schrodr	.10	4.3	10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅞	1⅝	SciMgt	.10	3.3	8	1	3	3	3	
37½	20	SciAtla	.20	.6	15	34	35	34⅝	35	+½
23	16⅝	ScurryR			19	1	22	22	22	
22½	12⅛	SbdAM	.40	2.2	3	11	18	18	18	
9⅝	3⅝	Sealctro			5	25	6⅝	6	6⅛	—⅛
3⅝	13-16	Seaport			14	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2⅝	Searsind				45	5	4⅝	5	+⅜
15⅝	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.9	16	58	10⅝	10¼	10½	—½
4⅝	2½	SecMtg				43	3⅝	3½	3½	
⅛	1-128	SecMtg wt				1	1-32	1-32	1-32	
11⅝	6⅛	Selas	.36	5.1	5	14	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
8	5⅝	Semtch	.20	3.2	14	17	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—⅛
8¼	4⅝	Srvisco	.36	5.6	5	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+¼
6¼	2⅝	Servo				1	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
8⅛	4	ShaerS	.40e	7.6	6	4	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
24⅝	11⅛	Sharon	1	4.3	5	14	23	22¾	23	+⅜
8¼	5⅝	Showin	.50b	8.3	7	10	6¼	6	6	
8⅛	2½	ShelirR			5	27	4	3⅞	4	+¼
27⅞	11⅞	Sierrcin	.30	1.5	13	2	20	19⅞	20	
17	7⅝	Silco	.56	3.7	7	16	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
14⅞	8⅝	Sigma	.40	2.9	7	9	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
11	4⅝	Sikes A	.20e	2.4	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
15¼	10¼	Silolnc	.30	2.4	4	3	12¼	12	12¼	+½
16⅞	5¼	Silvrcst	.40e	6.8	5	13	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Solitron			16	51	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25	10¼	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	16	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+⅝
11½	5	SergPop			5	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
14	6⅜	Soundsn	.40	5.0	4	11	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
12¾	10½	SCEd pf1.02		9.7		1	10½	10½	10½	
13¼	10½	SCEd pf1.06		9.0		8	11¾	11¾	11¾	+1
13⅞	10⅝	SCEd pf1.08		9.0		29	12	10⅝	12	+⅜
14¼	11⅝	SCEd pf1.19		9.5		1	12½	12½	12½	—⅜
27¼	20⅝	SCEd pf2.30		9.4		2	24½	24½	24½	
26½	22⅛	SCEd pf2.21		9.5		11	23½	22⅞	23⅜	+⅜
11	7⅛	SwFlaBk	.50	6.3	6	21	8	8	8	+⅛
29¾	24	SwFIB pf2.18		8.9		5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
15	6¾	SwtGFIn	.40a	3.0	7	53	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	+⅜
16½	12½	Sparlek	.30e	2.0	11	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
13½	6⅝	Spector	.20e	2.7	3	6	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Spectro			5	20	4¼	4	4	—⅛
7⅝	1⅞	SpedOP	.14r	2.6	18	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.6	5	10	4⅝	4½	4½	
5⅝	4⅛	Splentex	.24	5.3	9	5	4½	4½	4½	
23¼	6½	StaffrdL			9	8	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+⅛
26½	19⅝	StdAlln	1	4.6	8	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+¼
29⅝	19⅝	StCoasa	1.60	7.6	6	5	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
12⅝	6	StdMetl			12	224	10⅛	9⅝	10	—⅛
31⅞	20½	StdShr	.40t	2.4	8	4	25½	25⅝	25⅝	—¼
13⅞	4⅞	Stange	.20	2.5	9	57	8	7⅞	8	+⅜
12⅞	7⅛	StanAv	.25e	2.2	7	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Stanwd			4	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
13⅞	9⅝	StarSup	.80	6.3	4	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
7⅜	4	Steelmt	.24b	4.0		3	6⅛	6	6	
26⅝	16	SteonCh	.80	4.5	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
2⅛	⅞	SterlEl			5	19	1	1	1	
4	2⅝	SterlExt	.10	3.3	8	10	3	2⅞	3	+¼
10	6⅝	StrutW	.30b	3.5	12	27	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
2⅛	⅞	Summit			7	28	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	3.1	11	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
22⅞	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.8	20	492	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+⅞
8⅝	5⅝	SunshJr	.32	5.4	5	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
19⅞	13	SupFdS	.40	2.5	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+¼
19⅛	8⅝	Supind	.25	1.5	8	x29	17	16⅞	17	+¼
11⅞	6	SupSurg	.32	3.7	7	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
28⅞	20½	Supron	.30	1.1	16	42	26½	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
11¾	4⅞	Susquah			4	91	6½	6⅜	6½	+¼
14⅝	9½	Susqh pf	1	9.8		8	10⅛	10¼	10¼	—⅛
7⅜	3½	Synlov			33	16	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
38⅝	20⅝	Syntex	.90	2.5	11	x545	35⅝	35	35½	+⅝
33½	19⅝	SyscoCp	.56	1.8	8	36	30⅝	30	30⅝	+⅜
23¾	10⅝	SystEng			12	66	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	+⅜
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6⅝	TEC	.40	5.4	9	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
5⅝	1⅝	TFI			9	4	2	2	2	+⅛
16⅞	8⅝	TobPd	.20	1.7	7	5	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
5⅞	4	Talleyln wt				115	4	4	4	
14¼	8⅝	TandB	1e	10.	5	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅛	7¼	Tannet	.28	3.5	4	8	8⅛	8	8	
16⅞	11⅝	Tasty	1.20b	9.1	9	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅛
3¼	⅝	TechSym			13	3	2⅝	2	2⅝	
9⅝	3¼	TechOp			7	15	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
4¾	2¼	TechTp	.07r	2.0	7	21	3½	3⅜	3½	
7½	3⅝	Tectrol	.20	4.2	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
35	15⅝	TejonR			73	73	34⅝	32	34⅝	+3⅛
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm	.52	6.0	5	29	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
27½	15⅛	Telflex	.40	2.4	11	4	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
21⅞	9⅝	Telscl	.60	3.6	13	9	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅜
6	1½	Tenna				51	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
4½	¾	Tenneco wt				90	15-16	13-16	13-16	
9	3	Tenney	.41t	7.1	9	50	6	5⅝	5⅝	—½
3⅝	1⅝	Tensor			9	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
30½	14½	Teradyn			8	30	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—¼
10⅞	4⅝	TerraC	.40	6.0	51	57	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+⅛
16	7¼	TetraT			20	5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅜
16⅞	7⅝	TexlAir	.16	1.4	9	355	12⅝	11⅞	11⅝	—¼
1⅝	½	ThorCp				5	⅞	13-16	⅞	—1-16
19⅝	13	Thriftm	.80	4.7	4	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
7	2⅝	Tidwell			4	1	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
92½	78	TolEd pf8.32		11.		z10	78	78	78	+⅛
107½	92	TolEdpf	10	11.		z150	95	95	95	
14¼	5⅞	ToopsG	.28	3.6	4	3	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+¼
17½	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.4	7	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+¼
17	8⅝	TotlPet	.20	1.2	19	658	u17⅛	16½	17⅛	+⅜
9⅝	3	TotPet wt				382	u9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+½
7¼	2¼	TransLux	.05e	1.0	7	29	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
9⅞	7⅝	TransOil	.05e	.6	8	52	8⅝	8	8	+⅛
9⅝	3⅞	Tredwy	.20	4.3	11	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
10	7	TriSM	.60	8.0	4	2	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
18⅝	7¼	TriaCp	.15	1.0	10	7	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅜
16⅜	1 1-16	TuboM				1181	u18⅝	16⅝	17¼	+1⅛
6½	3⅛	TwinFr	.15	3.5	6	13	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
		— U—U—U —								
4⅞	2⅞	UIP	.24	6.4	7	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
3⅞	1⅜	UNA	.10a	2.9	5	94	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
7⅞	4⅝	URS	.34	5.2	7	1	6½	6½	6½	
10⅝	4⅛	Unimax			7	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
7¼	6⅛	Unimax pf				3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	1½	UnFoods			7	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
7⅝	2½	UNatCo				52	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
8½	5⅝	UNICp pf				3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
17¼	9⅝	USFIitr	.32	2.9	7	78	11⅛	10⅝	11	+⅛
11	7⅝	UnRltT	.81e	9.5	10	47	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
¼	1-16	UnRltT wt				5	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅛	2⅛	USRdium				1	2½	2½	2½	
16⅝	12⅝	USRbR	1a	6.4	8	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	UnivCig	.05	.9	5	57	u5⅝	5⅝	5½	+⅛
16½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.5	9	17	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
16¼	9	UnivRu	.72	7.6	4	4	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
		— V—V—V —								
14⅝	7½	Valle's	.81t	10.	8	5	8⅛	7⅞	8	—⅛
16⅝	10¼	Valmac	.80	5.3	5	48	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+⅜
9½	5⅝	Valspar	.36	5.2	7	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
2¼	2	ValueL	.06e	2.4		15	2½	2½	2½	
37⅞	16⅞	VermtA	.32b	1.8	6	x5	18	17⅞	18	+⅛
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.7	7	65	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
8½	1¼	Vertiple			6	12	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
4	1½	Vesely			104	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7¼	1⅝	VintageE			4	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅜
12⅞	4⅞	Vishay			11	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+¼
7	3	VisualG	.12	2.2	8	9	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
4	2⅝	Vol Mer	.12e	4.0	9	39	3	3	3	+⅛
18¼	10	Voplex	.52	4.1	5	7	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+⅜
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅝	WTC	.10	2.7	21	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
10¼	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.3	7	x24	8	7½	7½	—⅜
3½	1¾	WodelEq				23	3⅜	3	3	—¼
18½	10⅛	Woinoco			12	111	16	15½	15⅝	
11⅞	5⅝	WallcS	.28	3.5	9	1	8	8	8	+¼
37½	12¼	Wang	.06	.2	19	89	33¼	32⅞	33	+1⅛
34⅝	10⅝	Wang B	.16	.5	18	64	31¾	31	31½	+1¼
17¼	7	Wards Co	.20	1.6	4	17	12½	12½	12½	—¼
23⅞	4½	WarnC pf	.05	.4		21	13¾	13¼	13¾	+⅜
26¾	23½	WshPost	.36	1.4	8	16	25½	25¼	25¼	—¼
25½	20⅝	WRIT	1.88	8.3	14	1	22⅝	22⅝	22¾	—¼
12½	5⅝	WeldTuA	.07r	.7		23	9½	9½	9½	
5¼	3¼	Wellco	.25	5.6	13	10	4½	4½	4½	
8⅝	6⅝	WescoFn	.38	5.1	6	x1	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
35⅞	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	3.0	6	162	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞	+1¼
19½	9⅝	WstFin	.40	2.4	3	28	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
8⅝	3⅞	Whippny	.20	4.8		40	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Whitehall			6	6	5	4⅞	5	+¼
7-32	1-64	Whittakr wt				330	1-64	1-64	1-64	
8½	2	Wichita			11	70	6	6	6	
4	2½	WilsnB	.30	10.		2	3	3	3	+⅛
16¼	9⅝	Wincorp	.40	3.0	17	551	13½	13⅛	13½	+⅞
3⅝	2	WolfHB			17	5	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
13⅞	12⅝	Wdstrm	.60	4.9	5	1	12⅛	d12⅛	12⅛	—¼
15⅝	8½	Wrathr	.10e	.7	38	10	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	+⅜
1 7-16	⅝	WrightH				57	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	+1-16
26½	14½	Wynnin	.60	2.6	7	15	23	22⅞	23	+⅛
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.3	9	3	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
12⅝	2	Xonics				11	3⅛	3	3	
17	11⅛	ZeroCp	.44	2.9	8	x10	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
17½	8½	Zimmer	.36	3.6	4	9	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices February 9, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
12393	Abitibi	$18⅞	17⅞	18⅝	+⅜
50	Acklands	$14½	14½	14½	—⅛
2250	Agnico E	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
2500	Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
26794	Alta Gas A	$17	16½	17	+⅝
1100	Alta Nat	$47	46	47	+1
166	Algo Cent	$19	19	19	
64150	Am Bonza	$25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+⅜
4350	Andres W A	$13⅝	13⅝	13½	+⅛
200	Argus C pr	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
18700	Atco A	$21⅞	20⅝	21½	+1½
16065	BP Can	$23¼	22¾	23	+½
6719	Bank N S	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	
100	Baton B	$14	14	14	
930	Bralor Res	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
845	Bramalea	$17¼	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
23078	Brameda	260	245	258	+8
7920	Brenda M	$16⅝	16	16	—⅛
4206	BCFP	$19½	19¼	19½	+⅛
2215	BC Phone	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
24183	Brunswk	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅞	+⅜
1000	Budd Auto	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+¼
170	CAE A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
1605	Cad Frv	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
8094	Cal Pow A	$40¼	40⅛	40¼	+¼
14869	Camflo	$15⅝	15	15¼	
2900	C Nor West	$10⅝	10	10⅛	+¼
650	C Pakrs C	$23	22⅞	23	
2720	Can Perm	$17⅞	17¾	17¾	
9100	Can Trust A	$26¼	25½	25½	—¾
200	C Tung	$22	21⅞	22	
1745	CCablesy A	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
1000	Cdn Cel	$8½	8½	8½	
26	CGE	$28¼	28	28¼	—⅜
9372	CI Bk Com	$29¼	28⅞	29⅛	+⅛
11292	Cdn Tire A	$27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+⅛
17820	C Ulties	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—¼
100	Canbra	420	420	420	
965	Candel Oil	$38	37½	37½	
1810	Cassiar	$9½	9⅝	9½	
5525	Celanese	485	475	480	+10
5636	C Holiday	$9¼	9⅛	9¼	+1
10200	Con Distrb	$10½	10½	10½	
18793	Cons Gas	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	+¼
2100	Con Fardy	315	315	315	—5
1300	Conwest	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	
17150	Cralamt	$6¼	6	6¼	+¼
605	Crush Intl	$11½	11½	11½	
6500	Cyprus	$14⅛	13⅞	14	
9400	Czar Res	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
4700	Daon Dev	$17½	17⅜	17⅜	—⅛
1200	Daon A	$7	7	7	—⅛
15412	Denison	$83½	80	82¾	+2¾
4712	Dicknsn	$7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
7300	D Bridge	$30⅝	30	30⅛	—⅜
5160	Dofasco A	$31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	
897	Dom Store	$18	17⅞	18	
300	Du Pont	$17⅝	17½	17½	+⅛
100	Dylex L A	$14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
4800	East Mal	170	166	167	—3
2241	Electhom A	400	390	400	
500	Emco	$9	8¾	8¾	—¼
13750	Falcon C	$8⅝	8	8	—⅛
5839	Fibre Nik A	$38½	37⅞	38½	+1
300	Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
11600	Francana	$9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
4200	Fraser A	$15	14⅞	14⅞	+⅜
100	G M Res	400	400	400	
100	G Distrb A	$8¾	8¾	8¾	+¼
3500	G Distrb w	280	280	280	
40500	Gibraltar	$8¾	8½	8¾	+⅛
200	Goodyear	$18½	18½	18½	—¼
100	Graft G	$37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+¼
2508	Granduc	120	118	118	—2
410	GL Forest	$44	44	44	
2973	Greyhnd	$19½	19½	19½	
1218	H Group A	400	400	400	—5
1960	Hard Crp A	365	365	365	—5
2550	Harlequin	$14½	14¼	14⅜	+¼
2432	Hawker A	$10⅞	10	10⅛	
1500	Hayes D	$10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
14325	H Bay Co	$22	21⅝	21⅞	+¼
5377	IAC	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
2500	Indal	$14⅞	14	14⅛	+⅛
43	Indusmin	$15	14⅞	15	
1280	Inland Gas	$11⅞	11¼	11¼	
1704	Int Mogul	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
15971	Int Pipe A	$17⅞	17	17	—⅛
940	Ivaco A	$14	13⅞	14	
2137	Jannock	$23⅝	23½	23½	
42583	Kaiser Re	$16½	16⅛	16½	+¼
15600	Kam Kotla	470	440	470	+20
800	Kelsey H	$23	23	23	
12850	Kerr A A	$12¾	12½	12½	—⅜
2700	Labatt A	$21	20⅞	21	
4100	Lacana	$6⅜	6⅛	6¼	—⅛
2100	LOnt Cem	$5½	5½	5½	
1686	LL Lac	280	270	280	—4
105	Lob Co A	470	470	470	
200	Lob Co B	450	450	450	
200	Loeb M	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
23100	MICC	$10	10	10	
700	Mclan H A	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
11755	MB Ltd	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	—¼
1572	Matami A	$18¼	17⅞	18	
1000	McGraw H	$9	9	9	—¼
4282	Molson A	$24	23¾	24	+½
1475	Molson B	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
7825	Moore	$34½	34⅛	34⅜	+⅜
25735	Murphy	$16	15	16	+1
33474	Noranda A	$42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	+⅜
41163	Norcen	$17⅞	17⅛	17¼	+¼
7725	NTecm B w	$21	20⅞	20⅞	—¼
800	Nowsco W	$23½	23	23⅜	+⅜
13500	Oakwood P	475	470	470	+10
21150	Ocelot B	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
31400	Oshawa A	$8	7⅝	8	+¼
1602	Page Pet	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
9700	Pamour A	$7½	7¼	7¼	
800	PanCan P	$41	40½	40⅝	
13	Patino N V	$20	19½	19½	—½
12950	Pembina	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅜
1518	Petrofina	$23½	23¼	23½	+¼
995	Pine Point	$29⅞	29½	29¾	+½
21550	Place G	248	244	246	
1308	Placer	$27⅞	27½	27½	—⅜
2185	Ram	$9¾	9½	9⅝	—⅛
255	Redpath A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅜
18243	Rd Stenhs A	$9½	9	9⅛	—⅜
2275	Reichhold	$10⅝	10½	10½	
9985	Revnu Prp	164	157	159	—1
5400	Roman	$30¼	29½	29¾	+½
200	Rothman	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
34350	Sceptre	$9⅞	9⅛	9¼	
900	Scotts A	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
20580	Shell Can	$16½	16	16½	+⅜
21981	Sherritt A	$10	9⅞	10	
300	Sigma	$41	40	41	+⅜
5731	Simpsons	240	235	240	—5
3341	Simpsn S A	$8½	8⅜	8⅜	
9775	Slater Stl	$16	15¼	16	+1
5000	Southm	$27	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
400	St Brodcst	$13	13	13	
51898	Stelco A	$28¾	28⅜	28⅝	+⅛
900	Steep R	400	390	390	—10
6461	Teck Cor A	$12⅞	12½	12¾	
7181	Teck Cor B	$13¼	12¼	13	+⅜
3020	Tex Can	$48½	47¼	48½	+1⅛
18550	Thom N A	$16	15⅞	16	+⅜
15528	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅝	22⅜	22½	
1835	Torstar B	$17⅞	17½	17½	
3220	Traders A	$17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
6016	Trns Mt A	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
6770	TrCan PL	$18½	18¼	18⅜	—⅛
8746	UGas A	$10¼	10	10⅛	+⅛
37800	Union Oil	$25	24½	25	+½
2800	U Keno	$10⅝	10⅝	10¾	
1750	U Siscoe	$8¾	8¾	8¾	
3050	Verstl Cor	$10⅝	10½	10½	
3500	Vestgron	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
645	Voyager P	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
1740	Weldwod	$21⅞	21½	21½	
24450	West Mine	$6½	6	6⅜	+⅜
2150	Weston	$23	22½	23	+½
90	Woodwd A	$20½	20⅛	20⅛	—¼
5350	Yk Bear	$6	5⅝	6	+¼
8100	Yukon C	425	405	420	+10

Total sales 4,883,840 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices February 9, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
3603	Bnk Mont	$25½	25⅜	25½	
38500	Basic Res	$7	6⅝	6½	—⅛
1895	Con Bath	$12⅝	12½	12½	—¼
721	FCA Intl	305	300	305	+5
600	Imasco	$38½	38¼	38¼	+⅛
12385	Laur Fin	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
150	Mnt Trst	$21¼	21¼	21¼	+⅛
500	Roll and A	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
11445	Royal Bk	$40¼	40⅛	40¼	

Total sales 634,362 shares.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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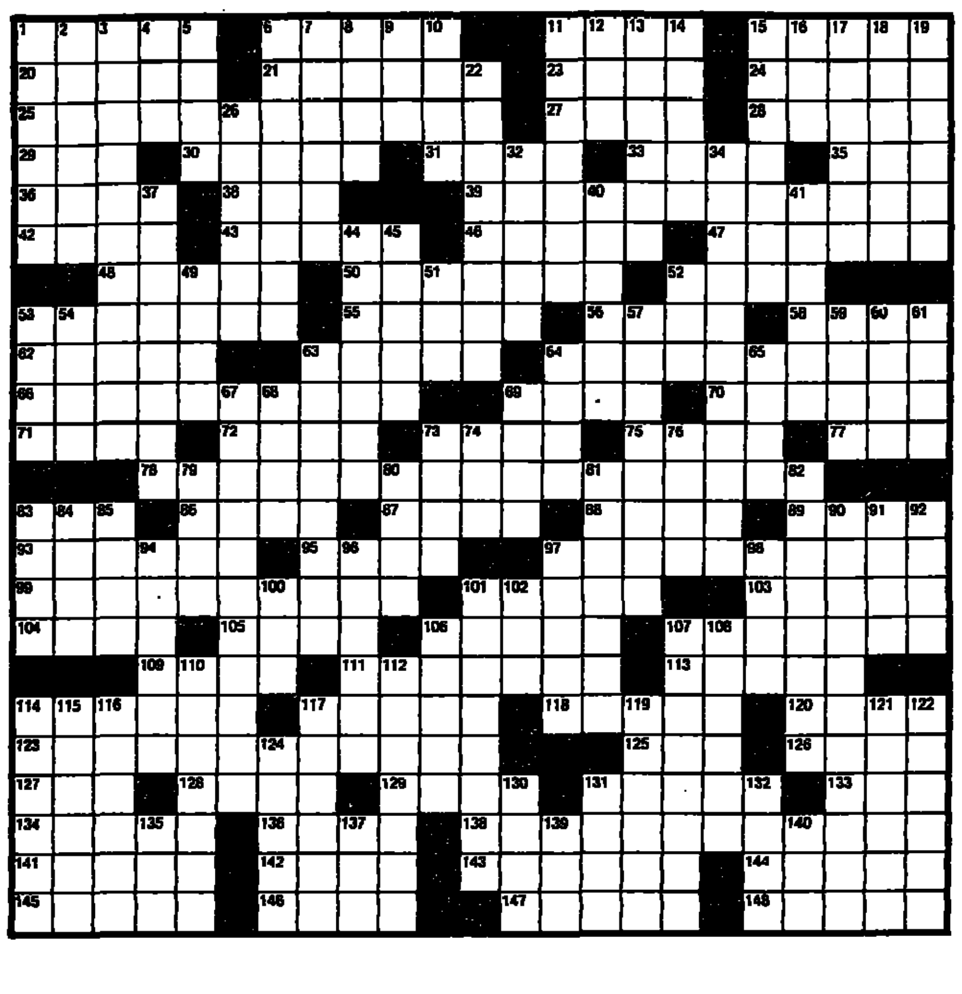
By A. J. Santora



ACROSS

1 Union general
6 Maggie's mate
11 Army reserve gp.
15 Spoof
20 Modify
21 Page's trip
23 Precinct
24 Cinched
25 Where Michiganders might gander
27 Equal
28 Short novel
29 Relative of alpha
30 Common contraction
31 Woven fabric
33 H. G. Wells's "—— Bungay"
35 Needlefish
36 Retreats
38 Burrows
39 Notre Dame receiver
42 Landlord, in Livorno
43 Road shoulders
46 Noted U.S. physicist
47 "A —— the wise . . ."
48 In any way
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52 Lhasa —— (terrier)
53 Piles up
55 Fertilizer
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58 Bryophyte
62 Color: Poetic
63 Stunning woman
64 Seattle basketeer
66 Disavowing
69 Trial lawyer Bailey
70 "—— fine lady . . ."
71 Zoological ending
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73 Neutral hue
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87 Bohr subject
88 Swami
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99 Kind of wine
101 Musket balls, in India
103 Central rooms
104 Printing directive
105 —— Minor
106 A Hollywood King
107 Wrote
109 Weather satellite
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114 Amoretto
117 Guttural
118 Think piece
120 Ref. books
123 Hula-dancing dazzler
125 Skill
126 Beehive
127 Chalice
128 Mere: Comb. form
129 Mil. medals
131 He rode Champion
133 Certain cover-up
134 Pilfer
136 Farm unit
138 It rivals Ozone Park ozone
141 Did he root for Yale?
142 Brad or spad
143 Guidry or Gullett
144 Wash out
145 Golfing cup
146 Conjunctives
147 Turf
148 Gathered leaves

DOWN

1 Improvise, in a way
2 Gladdens
3 Theatrical group in Ga.?
4 Minerva, e.g.
5 Writer Bombeck
6 Wicked women
7 Mangle
8 Cave
9 Atlas rel.
10 Brumal blanket
11 Ecstasy
12 Pay dirt
13 Cut cuspids
14 St.-John's-bread
15 Kittatinny neighbors
16 Numero ——
17 Sounded a bell
18 Astronaut's instrument
19 —— -well
22 Soft leather gloves
26 Fit for planting
32 —— clock (friarbird)
34 R.I. red wine?
37 Tightening device
40 Network
41 Athenian course for footraces
44 Shade of purple
45 Duped
49 Movie dog
51 Sigma follower
52 Ginger drink
53 Bell town
54 Appearance
57 Free waters
59 Purse fillers
60 Teutonic triumph
61 Avaunt!
63 Pop-in people
64 Nasty remark
65 Fly high
67 Ohio vehicle
68 Improbable
69 Out of
73 Ferrara family name
74 Sharkey of TV
76 Little, e.g.
79 Baker's aide
80 Contrary girl
81 Casual wear
82 Behind —— (not "with it")
83 Singer Ed
84 Shaker filler
85 —— Park
90 Place for Carson's checks?
91 Cambodge is here
92 Peruse
94 Kind of doxy
96 Driveway material
97 Come together
98 Singular
100 Paleozoic ——
101 Card game
102 Horatian creation
106 Small bottles
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110 Yellowish butterfly
112 Lab pots
114 Variety of beetle
115 Sermon
116 Eelgrass, e.g.
117 God on Mt. Etna
119 Limoges item
121 Cherry red
122 Was clement
124 Rain-forest plant
130 Provided that
131 Alaskan island
132 Scotch terrier's growl
135 Cuban hero
137 Disencumber
139 Opp. of SSE
140 Creek

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Overcast	MADRID	16	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	1	34	Cloudy	MIAMI	15	59	Sunny
ANKARA	8	46	Rain	MILAN	5	41	Fog
ATHENS	14	57	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—20	—4	Cloudy
BEIRUT	—	—	N.A.	MOSCOW	—8	18	Snow
BELGRADE	5	41	Fair	MUNICH	—1	30	Rain
BERLIN	1	34	Overcast	NEW YORK	—8	18	Sunny
BRUSSELS	0	32	Overcast	NICE	14	57	Overcast
BUCHAREST	—	—	N.A.	OSLO	1	34	Fair
BUDAPEST	4	39	Cloudy	PARIS	4	39	Mist
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	1	34	Mist
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Snow	ROME	16	61	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Overcast	SOFIA	6	43	Mist
DUBLIN	3	37	Rain	STOCKHOLM	—5	23	Fair
EDINBURGH	—1	30	Overcast	TEHRAN	—	—	N.A.
FLORENCE	10	50	Rain	TEL AVIV	14	57	Rain
FRANKFURT	0	32	Snow	TOKYO	8	46	Mist
GENEVA	11	52	Overcast	TUNIS	23	73	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—8	18	Overcast	VIENNA	1	34	Overcast
ISTANBUL	6	43	Overcast	WARSAW	—1	30	Fair
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	—6	21	Sunny
LISBON	13	55	Rain	ZURICH	2	36	Mist
LONDON	3	37	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	9	49	Fog				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 9, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 726.30*
—(d) Conbar	SF 673.00*
—(d) Grobar	SF 576.00*
—(d) Stockbar	SF 726.00*
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.07
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.82
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$8.63
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$5.36
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$0.945
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.91
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$18.15
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$10.77
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$27.16
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 304.00
—(d) Canasec	SF 393.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 55.75
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 68.75
—(d) Ussec	SF 392.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 111.50
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 21.40
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 71.10
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$23.97*
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$61.72
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$22.02
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$53.68*
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$14.17
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£3.67
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£9.33
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£15.90
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$53.25
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$10.18
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$13.41
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.92
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$85.17
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$18.06
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438, GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 326.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 304.50
ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.84
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,318.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 980.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 311.25
—(d) Intervalor	SF 48.70
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 401.75
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 243.25
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 66.75
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 71.84
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 19.50
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 59.75
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 66.00
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 117.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 102.00
—(d) Globinvest	SF 53.25
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 73.25
—(d) Romelac-Invest	SF 248.50
—(d) Saffr South Afr Sh	SF 141.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 211.00
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
—(d) Atlanticfonds	DM 11.20
—(d) Europafonds	DM 25.05
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.20
—(d) Unirenta	DM 38.30
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 59.80

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.05
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.25
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 126.30
(w) CAMIT	$9.92
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$11.95
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,376.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$179.65
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.99
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$911.59
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.83
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.81
(w) D.G.C.	$47.00
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$0.11
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$15.84
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.61
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,125.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$4,110.16
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$191.84
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,517*
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 57.48
(d) Fonditalia	$11.99
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.48
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$0.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.86
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$274.76
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet.	$30.93
(d) Icafund	$11.11
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$108.26
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$110.83
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.23
(w) Intermarket Fund	$157.00
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$22.91
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$6.53
(d) Investa DWS	DM 36.20
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$53.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.48
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.37
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$66.08
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$44.04
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,508.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$12.10
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$37.54
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$46.24
(w) Luxfund	$26.17
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.05
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$0.67
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.83
(w) Nippon Fund	$19.98
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.15
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$5.16
(w) N.A.M.F.	$66.67
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$29.55
(d) Rента Fund	LF 1,903.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 822.00
(d) Safe Fund	$4.63
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.27
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 76.35
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.)	$14.89
( ) Share Realty N.V.	$15.51
( ) Share International N.V.	$4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 97.00
(w) Saros Fund	$583.50
(w) Talent Global Fund	$11.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$48.33
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$66.33
(w) Transpacific Fund	$36.08
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$0.97
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$2.92
(m) Uta Int'l Bond Fd.	$104.57
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$10.70
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.54
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$441.74
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$11.74
(w) Worldwide Securites	$68.98
(w) Worldwide Special	$5,481.58

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BOOKS

HUNT

By A. Avarez. Simon & Schuster. 288 pp. $9.95.

THE MAINE MASSACRE

By Janwillem van de Wetering. Houghton Mifflin. 256 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

KIERKEGAARD once said that he would have been happier as a police spy; he had, he thought, a decided talent for it. This nice relationship between metaphysics and betrayal seems to me to be almost a condition of literary modernism, the weather of our bad dreams. We are all spies, but is there anything to spy on except one another?

A. Avarez — poet, critic, novelist and author of the best-selling "The Savage God: A Study of Suicide" — is nothing if not a literary modernist. His is a sensibility fashioned whole out of the bad dreams of the century, pressed upon by what Nabokov called "the anonymous roller" that leaves a watermark on every page. The watermark is paranoia.

And so it should come as no surprise that in his first thriller Avarez features a conspiracy of strangers, a helpless victim who happens to be a compulsive gambler and who paints part time, a policeman who chuckles at the "existential ironies," dreams of spiders and a dead crow, borrowed from Ted Hughes. Because Avarez is English, there is also a dog, borrowed from Graham Greene.

I should mention, too, the anonymous telephone caller who explains: "I'm not a fact, Mr. Jessup. I'm a hypothesis." This, surely, is borrowed from Kierkegaard. That Jessup's other name is Conrad is doubtless significant. The ever-popular "Heart of Darkness" strikes again. Conrad's gambling I take to be a wink at Dostoevsky. When Conrad sees his wife and children cavorting with another man, he thinks: "It is as if I had never been." Or, as Olivia puts it — the catatonic Olivia who has wandered in from a Joan Didion novel — "Nonentities in reckless pursuit of nonentity." Necessarily, Olivia was brought up in a convent and sleeps around.

Such a prefabricated death-kit ought to go poof; we've been to this sabbat too many times before. What is gratifying about "Hunt," however, is that Avarez, besides being well above the norm in intelligence, has a genuine talent for suspense. The gambling scenes are excellent and so is the sex. We come to believe in Conrad as someone of muddled substance. It is sad to realize that he will not redeem himself by art; he will never get the faces right. As for the plot that thickens around him with official secrets, American and British agents, sneaky Eastern Europeans and so on, all I will say is that everybody, as usual, is guilty.

Janwillem van der Wetering is not at all a modernist, which is a relief. Readers by now are probably tired of hearing about van der Wetering, but to repeat: As a very young man he left Amsterdam for a Zen monastery in the East, about which experience he wrote a splendid book, "The Empty Mirror." He returned to join the Amsterdam police. He lives now in Maine, where he writes mysteries in which Amsterdam policemen solve problems involving people who are allowed to be likable. And even if the people are not likable, they are not necessarily evil.

In "The Maine Massacre," the enfeebled commissaris and the insouciant Sgt. de Gier are transported, not surprisingly, to Maine. The unpronounceable adjutant Grijpstra stays at home, the commissaris must pack up the belongings and sell the house of his widowed sister. The sergeant goes along to keep a worried, affectionate eye on him. They encounter lousy weather, many guns, a number of empty houses, dozens of eccentrics and a gang of somehow ingratiating nihilists. There are, in addition, a beautiful airplane pilot who, like Olivia, sleeps around, and another dog.

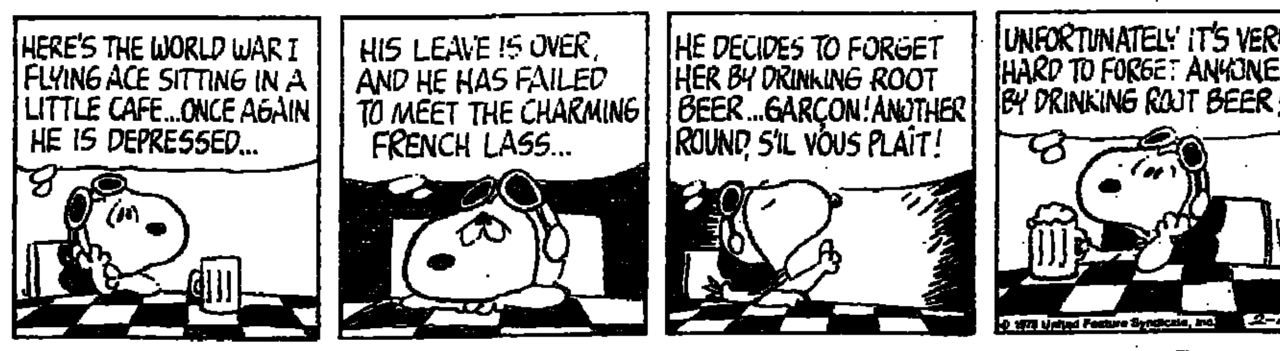
How to suggest the special pleasure of van der Wetering's cool prose, serene mind, impish wit? There are in each of his mysteries moments of transcendence, binges of Zen. There is, in "The Maine Massacre," a scene — locked in a room with the nihilists, Sgt. de Gier plays his flute — that is downright triumphant. People eat and dance and complain and think with relish and a kind of astonishment at their own resourcefulness. They are tactile.

If Avarez as a modernist is obliged to ride his hypothetical hobby horse into the ground instead of the sunset — non-being and non-entity — van der Wetering chooses to embrace. "You have questions?" asks the hermit Jeremy. "Ask away, but perhaps I won't answer. A bad answer spoils a good question. Some questions should be permitted to live on." Within this embrace, a freedom to play with the facts and the self is possible. We connect.

"The Maine Massacre" seems to me the best of the van der Wetering mysteries so far. The puzzle, a real estate scam, is not particularly absorbing, but the people, down to their pores, enthrall. Evil, perhaps, consists of being trapped in abstractions. No doubt Kierkegaard would have something to say about this, too.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



B.C.

BLONDIE

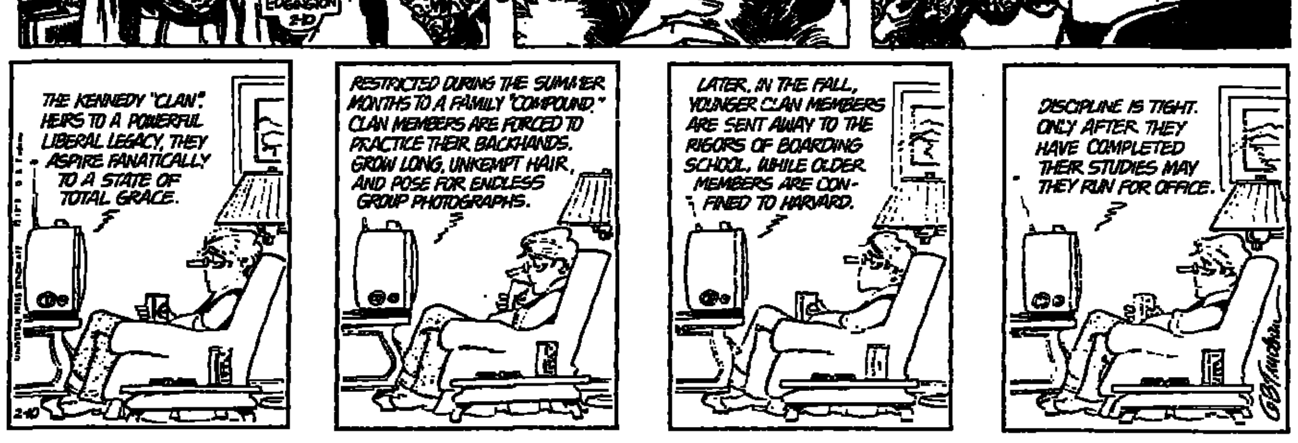
BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



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Print answer here: ◯ "◯◯◯"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: PEACE BERTH ENCAMP MUSTER
Answer: He's doubly masculine!—A HE-MAN

DENNIS THE MENACE

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd Ney Paris 75018

Lafleur Powers NHL Star Squad Past the Russians

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP) — Guy Lafleur of the Montreal Canadiens scored a goal and set up another in a three-goal first period that carried the National Hockey League All-Stars to a 4-2 triumph over the Soviet Nationals in the opener of the Challenge Cup series last night.

The NHL stars, who first practiced together just three days ago, also got a goal and an assist from Mike Bossy of the New York Islanders. They dismantled the precision passing attack that was supposed to have been the big Soviet weapon.

By the time the Russians mustered an offense, they were trailing. Lafleur connected with a sharply angled 10-foot shot just 16 seconds after the opening faceoff, capping the play with two fakes that dropped the Soviet goalie, Vladislav Tretiak, to the ice after Lafleur accepted a perfect pass from Philadephia's Bobby Clarke.

And on a power play 5:06 later, Lafleur fed Buffalo's Gil Perreault. The Sabres' center did the work, beating defensemen Zinetula Bilyaletdinov and Vasili Pervukhin before finding Bossy for a five-foot tap-in.

Slow in Shooting

The Russians did not get a shot at goalie Ken Dryden until 9:45, when Helmut Balderis took it from 30 feet. At 11:25, Dryden kicked out a shot by Valeri Vasilyev directly in front of the net. But Boris Mikhailov — who at 34 is the oldest player on the Soviet roster — swept a 10-foot shot into the vacant corner behind Dryden's left ankle on the rebound.

Bob Gainey of Montreal made it 3-1 at 15:48, sweeping down his off-wing past Soviet defenseman Sergei Starikov and lofting a 20-footer over Tretiak's left shoulder.

Then, at 18:14 of the second period, Clark Gillies of the Islanders — an aggressive body-checker all night — bashed a Soviet defender off the puck behind the Soviet net and sped in front to back-hand a 15-foot shot past Tretiak for a 4-1 lead that nullified Victor Golikov's tally at 3:02 of the third period.

Only 4 Defensemen

The NHL squad used only four defensemen: Montreal's Serge Savard paired with Colorado's Barry Beck and Montreal's Larry Robinson teamed with Toronto's Borje Salming.

They tired noticeably from the pace of the contest but held on to thrill the 17,438 spectators who paid from $15 to $25 per ticket. The crowd included Gordie Howe, one of the game's greatest players, and Howard Baldwin, president of the World Hockey Association.

The series continues with games tomorrow and Sunday, both at Madison Square Garden.

United Press International

Borje Salming of the Toronto Maple Leafs turns to chase the puck during the 4-2 victory by the NHL All Stars over the Soviet Nationals in the first game of the 3-game Challenge Cup series.

Flores Named to Coach Raiders

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 9 (AP) — Tom Flores, a former quarterback and assistant coach, yesterday was named as head coach of the Oakland Raiders.

Flores, 41, had been regarded as the logical successor to John Madden, who retired last month, but he had to wait more than a month for the promotion, which was announced by Al Davis, managing general partner of the team.

"I'm thrilled that Al Davis has shown confidence and given me this opportunity," Flores said. "My heart has always been with Oakland."

Flores has been associated with the team for 13 years, six as a player and seven as an assistant coach.

Davis had interviewed several men before choosing Flores, whom he called "a Raider player, coach and loyal alumnus."

In introducing Flores at a news conference, Davis said: "I think Tom is destined for greatness as a coach."

No details of the contract were revealed but Flores said: "It's for more than one year."

Madden, 42, retired on Jan. 4 after compiling one of the best coaching records in National Football League history. His teams had a record of 103-32-7 in regular season games over 10 seasons, won seven division titles and one Super Bowl championship.

Flores is a native of California who played college football at Pacific and was a quarterback for the Raiders, then an American Football League team, from 1960 to 1966. He also played with Buffalo and Kansas City.

He went into coaching in 1971 at Pacific and joined Madden's staff the next year to coach receivers.

AP

Tom Flores

Flores still ranks as the team's third-best passer with 11,635 yards and 92 touchdowns. He threw for a record six touchdowns in 1963 in a 52-49 victory over Houston.

Among those interviewed for the Raiders' job were Bud Carson, a Los Angeles Rams' assistant, and Ray Perkins of the San Diego Chargers.

Pride of Indiana State

Bird's Game Is His Flair

By David Dupree

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 9 (WP) — Larry Bird plays the No. 1 city game with such panache that you'd swear he was weaned on the playgrounds of New York City, Washington or Philadelphia.

But the Indiana State basketball star is from French Lick, Ind., and he is so skeptical of big cities that he turned down a $1-million contract offer from the Boston Celtics a year ago to stay in college one more season.

Bird, if you have not heard, is a 6-foot-9½ player who can stick it in an opponent's face with either hand, whip the ball over his head or behind his back, throw it between his legs or play it cool and just drill in casual jump shots from 20 feet.

His game his flair, pizazz and plain old rim-rattling excitement.

"You better look in your thesaurus for a word to describe that," an Indiana State student offered after a splendid Bird pass led to an easy dunk by a teammate. "He can make your pen run dry, can't he?"

Lary Bird is, quite simply, probably the best nonprofessional basketball player in the United States. He is a pleasure to watch, a master of every phase of the game.

Mediocre Schedule

The Sycamores are good. Any team that wins 21 in a row has to be good. But the Sycamores do not play an impressive schedule, and they probably lack the depth and overall quickness to be a real threat to the Notre Dames, Dukes, UCLAs and Louisvilles come NCAA tournament time.

Indiana State plays in the relatively weak Missouri Valley Conference with Bradley, Creighton, Drake, Tulsa, New Mexico State, Southern Illinois, West Texas State and Wichita State. None of them has been in the top 20 this season.

Purdue is the best team that Indiana State has played and that was the second game of the season.

Do not let that detract from Bird's feats, however. He is the real thing. Bird is strong and quick, ambidextrous, a great leaper, an uncanny shooter and a Pete Maravich-like passer. A sense of anticipation descends whenever he touches the ball — you know something is going to happen.

"Bird can do everything there is to do on a basketball court, but his greatest asset is his temperament," said Bob Ortegel, Drake's coach. "His temperament enables him to never get caught up in anything but totoal concentration.

"What do you try to take away from him?

"His shoes. That's the only thing that can stop him."

Bird leads the nation in scoring with a 30.3 average and is third in rebounding with 15.2 a game. But until you have seen him pass the basketball you have no idea of his completeness as a player.

The 100-79 victory over Drake this week was typical Bird. He scored 33 points, had 10 rebounds, 10 assists and four steals.

His points came quietly on an array of long jumpers, offensive rebounds and short, turnaround jumpers.

Most of his assists, however, bordered on the spectacular, and many of them brought down the house in Hulman Center.

Early in the game, bird rifled an incredible 30-foot, left-handed, over-the-shoulder, blind pass to teammate Carl Nicks, who was alone under the basket for an easy two points.

Later in the half, Nicks missed a jump shot and the rebound caromed to the free-throw line. Bird leaped over a clump of players and, in one motion, while in the air, palmed the ball and rocketed a pass underneath to Alex Gilbert, who slam-dunked it.

In the second half, Bird threw a successful length-of-the-court bounce pass as he was falling out of bounds. And, finally, late in the game, he lofted a perfect, arching, 75-foot pass for an easy breakaway layup for another teammate, Leroy Staley.

As great as Bird is, he does not dominate Indiana State's offense. He just fits in with the flow of it.

If he had the outlook of a Jeff Lamp or Lloyd Free he could score 50 points a game, but that isn't Bird.

He moves extremely well without the ball and has that Moses Malone knack for positioning himself under the offensive boards.

"Larry is a great player, no one can take that away from him," Staley said. "But he's making the rest of us known, too. He's a real team player. I've got enough bent-up fingers fom all the passes I wasn't ready for to prove it."

Bob King, the Indiana State athletic director, was the basketball coach until illness forced him to turn the team over to Bill Hodges before the season. He says, "Larry has great court sense. He just aways knows where everybody is."

Bird did not always know where he wanted to be. He first enrolled at Indiana University, but stayed only a week before being turned off by the size of the school. He then went to tiny Northwood Institute in West Baden for two months before dropping out.

He returned to French Link and got a job working on a garbage truck.

With the urge to play ball gnawing at him, he enrolled at Indiana State the following season.

NCAA transfer rules forced Bird to sit out the 1975-76 season. Then he averaged 32.8 points as a sophomore and 30 as a junior, leading the Sycamores to 25-3 and 23-9 records, respecitvely, and berths in the NIT.

Because his original college class grduated last June, Bird was eligible for last season's National Basketball Association draft.

Red Auerbach, seeing a reincarnation of Dave Cowens, drafted Bird in the first round, making him the sixth player selected in the entire draft.

Bird, however, decided to stay in school. The Celtics have until June 24, the day before the 1979 draft, to sign him. If they cannot, he will be thrown into the 1979 draft pool and will be up for grabs.

His drawing power is evident. The last three games at Hulman Center have set single-game attendance records — the Drake game drew 10,513.

When the Sycamores beat Tulsa on the road last week, 1,500 jubilant students paraded to the home of the ISU president, Richard Landini, and threw him into a snowbank in a victory celebration.

Landini loved it.

Supporting Cast

Bird's supporting cast is led by Nicks, the speedy junior-college transfer, with his 19.4 point average, and Gilbert, a 6-7 junior college transfer who is third in scoring and second in rebounding on the team.

Before he stopped talking to the press, he preferred to discuss basketball and nothing else.

"Basketball is my whole life and it always will be my whole life," he said. "I don't want to talk about the past or the future. I just want to talk about right now. There's nothing so special about me. I'm just a guy."

Mewl Daniels, assistant Sycamore basketball coach and former Indiana Pacer star, says Bird's approach to the press "will hurt him at first, but he'll learn after awhile. The only trouble he will have in the NBA will be getting used to the rigorous schedule. The game itself will be no problem for him."

It never has been.

A Slugger With Values

Rice Can Also Hit From a Tee

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT) — If it's true, as Scottish shepherds first professed, that a person's character, for better or worse, is exposed on a golf course, then Jim Rice of the Boston Red Sox is a gentleman millionaire of a quiet pride, silent determination and thoughtful thrift. He obviously is also a slugger with a sense of professional values.

As much as he enjoys golf, befitting someone capable of crashing a 400-yard tee shot as well as a 400-foot home run, he had to decline an invitation to compete in the Bing Crosby National Pro-Am tournament with Bobby Wadkins, the touring pro, as his partner. Instead he attended a Baseball Writers Dinner here and received the American League's Most Valuable Player award.

Rice soon will be regrooving his powerful home run swing in spring training but at every opportunity in the off-season he has been grooving his powerful but not polished golf swing.

Strong Reputation

One of those opportunities occurred recently when Rice played in the annual Super Bowl celebrity tournament. He arrived with the reputation of being able to hit his drives "longer than anybody on the tour," according to Lou Graham, the 1975 U.S. Open champion who played with him in a pro-am last year.

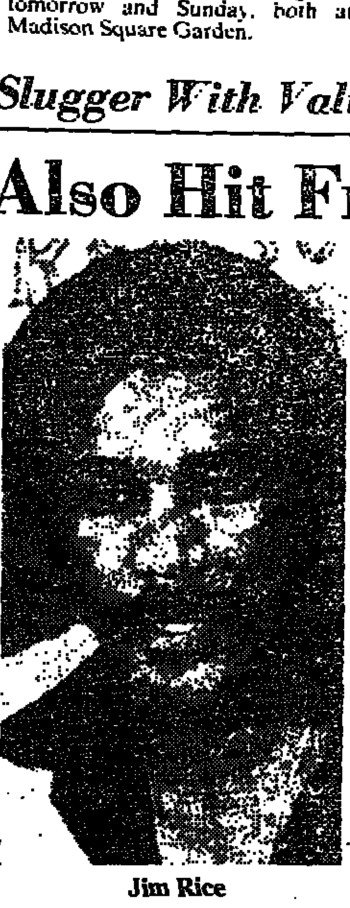
"He's not longer every time," Graham had said. "But he drives it pretty straight. He hit some drives over 300 yards."

In the Super Bowl tournament Rice hit at least four drives more than 300 yards on the fairway. But his longest drive did not count, except to him. On the tee of the 354-yard dogleg 16th hole at Doral's Blue course, one of his companions informed him that Tom Weiskopf had driven across the bunkers to within 20 yards of the green. Rice's eyes narrowed as if he had been slapped across the face. But he pushed his tee shot into the right rough, about 50 yards from the green.

After the other members of his group had hit their tee shots, Rice said, "Let me hit another ball."

This time his drive soared across the bunkers and landed in the fairway, only 20 yards from the green.

"I get nervous playing golf," he confided moments later. "I never get nervous playing baseball, but I do get nervous playing golf."



Jim Rice

That's understandable. Baseball is his profession. Golf is his hobby. He has an 8 handicap but he did not post a score in the Super Bowl tournament, which used a team "scramble" format. But his quiet pride as baseball's most feared home-run hitter was apparent on the 412-yard 18th hole, where a television camera was filming the celebrities. He had boomed another big drive, leaving himself only a wedge shot to the pin. But his ball landed on the front of the sloping green and spun back into the shallow edge of a lake.

Because of the team format, he did not have to hit another ball. On the green, one of his group asked if he had retrieved his ball from the water.

"Not me," he said, his eyes flashing. "I'm not going to fish that ball out of the water with a TV camera on me."

That quiet pride is why Rice is not likely to become complacent with his new seven-year, $5.4-million contact. He is not a gaudy guy. He does not talk about his money. He does not spend much of it either. At that Super Bowl golf tournament, his attorney, Tony Pennacchia, suggested a friendly $10 bet — his team against Rice's team.

"No, no," Rice said.

"C'mon," his attorney said. "It's only $10."

"Well, all right," Rice agreed.

Over a beer later, Pennacchia chuckled at Rice's frugal nature. "He hasn't bought a Rolls-Royce or anything like that," the Providence, R.I., attorney said. "He's not that type. All he wants to do is play baseball and play golf." Not that Rice needs a Rolls-Royce: he drives a Mercedes-Benz, courtesy of a Boston area dealer.

"The more money you make in this world," Pennacchia said, "the less you have to spend."

Just Golfing Buddies

Rice was playing for the Red Sox farm team in Pawtucket, R.I., when Pennacchia got to know him. At first they were merely golfing buddies.

"He's driven the green of the 405-yard last hole at my club," the attorney said.

During the recent contract negotiations Pennacchia talked of a secret deadline for the Red Sox to meet or else Rice, who will be 26 years old next month, would put himself up for auction as a free agent. After the contract was signed, Haywood Sullivan, the Red Sox general manager, asked what the secret deadline had been.

"I don't know," Pennacchia said. "I hadn't set it yet."

Sullivan burned. Pennacchia laughed and Rice had enough money to afford $10 golf bets. His next booming tee shots will occur in the pro-am of the coming Tucson Open where last year he hit a golf ball with a baseball bat 220 yards. In the fairway too.

Simpson Reported to Remain The Highest Paid NFL Player

By Leonard Shapiro

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP) — O.J. Simpson, the San Francisco 49ers' wounded running back, once again was the highest-paid player in the National Football League, according to a salary survey for the 1978 season obtained by The Washington Post.

Simpson, who missed half the season with a shoulder injury, earned $733,358 for the 1978 season, a year in which NFL salaries more than kept pace with inflation. The figures, computed by the NFL's Management Council, show that the average NFL salary rose 13.2 perent — from $55,000 in 1977 to $62,585 in 1978.

Using the Management Council figures (which were not made public), previously published salary estimates and interviews with several highly placed NFL sources, it is possible to deduce some of the game's highest paid players.

Simpson generally has been acknowledged as the league's highest-paid performer. Walter Payton, the Chicgo Bear back, was the next highest-paid, at $431,500. Redskin fullback John Riggins earned $300,000 last season and Earl Campbell of the Oilers was paid $199,666.

Fran Tarkenton of the Vikings was the highest-paid quarterback at $360,000, barely edging Houston's Dan Pastorini ($358,333) and Oakland's Ken Stabler ($342,000).

Harold Jackson of the New England Patriots was the highest-paid wide receiver at $237,657. The Patriots also had the highest-paid offensive lineman-offensive guard, John Hannah, at $173,966.

Mel Blount, the Steelers All-Pro corner back, is believed to have earned $141,870 in 1978 to lead defensive backs. Bill Bergey of the Eagles led the linebackers with $213,333, followed closely by Jack Lambert of the Steelers.

Pittsburgh's Joe Greene was the best paid defensive lineman at $174,000. Diron Talbert, the Redskin defensive tackle, is believed to have earned $105,000 in 1978 according to NFL sources, and defensive end Ron McDole $100,000.

Players Union To Intervene on Barnes' Behalf

BOSTON, Feb. 9 (UPI) — The NBA Players Association soon will begin legal proceedings to make sure the Boston Celtics do not shortchange Marvin Barnes, who was placed on waivers this week, according to Larry Fleisher, the association counsel.

Barnes was waived Wednesday by the Celtics, who said that he breached his contract by not keeping in shape. Fleisher said the association would file a grievance within the next few days provided Barnes was not claimed from his waiver.

Fleisher said that the grievance will attempt to protect Barnes' contractual rights and possibly to get him reinstated.

"The mere fact that the Celtics say he breached his contract is only their position," Fleisher said. "The players association believes there are other remedies if Marvin has done bad things; things likes fines, suspensions."

College Basketball

East

Boston U. 75, Rhode Island 69
Gettysburg 51, Dickinson 53
Rutgers 87, Drexel 61

South

Alabama 83, Mississippi 72
Bluefield 82, Radford 76
LSU 52, Miss. St. 48
Troy St. 68, SE Louisiana 63
William & Mary 68, Davidson 62

Midwest

Indiana 82, Northwestern 57
Michigan St. 60, Iowa 57
Minnesota 74, Wisconsin 72
Ohio St. 63, Michigan 60
Purdue 71, Illinois 65

Southwest

SMU 96, Texas Christian 77
New Mexico St. 93, Wichita St. 75
Tulsa 71, Creighton 65

West

Oregon St. 93, Arizona 79

Standout at Nordic Event

Malmquist's Ski Jump Recalls U.S. Feats

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 9 (AP) — Once upon a time, Walter Malmquist's mother followed him around at ski meets.

"She used to really bother me," Malmquist said with a smile. "She used to keep telling me to tuck in my shirttails. I'm glad we finally got jumping suits."

Yesterday, Malmquist, a 22-year-old from Post Mills, Vt., put on his jumping suit and came away with a performance that ranks near the top of the all-time list of accomplishments by U.S. Nordic skiers.

He accumulated 226 points in the 70-meter ski jump to take a whopping lead going into the final phase — a 15-kilometer cross-country race — at the Olympic pre-Games Nordic combined competition. Ulrich Wehling of East Germany was second with 210.9 points.

Malmquist's lead — on jumps of 85.5 and 86 meters — translates into about a two-minute advantage in the cross-country race of this unique event that combines jumping and cross-country ski racing.

And, while his basic weakness in the cross-country event probably will keep him from winning the combined, Malmquist's performance yesterday is being called one of the best in U.S. Nordic competition.

It ranks only behind the victory by John Bower, now U.S. Nordic team director, in the King's Cup at Holmenkollen in Norway a decade ago; Bill Koch's silver medal in the 1976 Olympic 30-kilometer cross-country race, and, perhaps, ski jumper Jim Denney's overall victory last year at the Norwegian Ski Week.

The favorites to win the combined event are Konrad Winkler of East Germany, who was seventh after the jump and runnerup in the world championships, and Rauno Miettinen of Finland, who was sixth.

Malmquist, who will graduate from Dartmouth with an English degree this spring and plans to enter law school, also entered yesterday's 70-meter special ski jump. He finished 19th with 209.7 points and a best jump of 78 meters on the same hill after tiring badly.

Peter Leitner of West Germany won the special jump with a best jump of 89 meters and 247.7 points.

In the other pre-Olympic event yesterday, Anatoli Alyabyev of the Soviet Union won the 20-kilometer biathlon with a corrected time of 1 hour, 16 minutes, 29.72 seconds. Alyabyev had four penalty minutes added to his total for missed targets. The event combines cross-country skiing with target shooting.

DiMaggio Scores Another Hit in New York

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT) — "Joe DiMaggio," read the message from Sen. Jacob Javits, "is synonymous with what's great about New York."

"He is probably the only athlete," Mayor Edward Koch noted, "who could attend 56 consecutive luncheons and score a hit at all of them."

"I came up as an outfielder," said Monte Irvin, enshrined in the baseball Hall of Fame, "and I wanted to learn how to play centerfield so I went to Yankee Stadium and watched Joe. When a ball is hit straight over your head, what is the first move you make? I watched Joe. If I got in a slump at bat, I watched Joe. He'd stand there flat-footed with the bat cocked, probably didn't stride more than six inches. If the pitcher threw a fast ball, he'd come around swiftly with that bat. If it was a change of pace, then because he didn't stride much he could still hit 420 feet. So thank you, Joe, for what you did for me."

Forty-four years after he reached the Big Apple, 28 years after he retired from the Yankees and about two-and-a-half months after his 64th birthday, the New York Board of Trade saluted DiMaggio this week for his contributions to the big town. "He is Mr. New York," luncheon guests on the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf were told, "and Mr. Bowery and also Mr. Coffee." They gave him a certificate of honor and a big apple of crystal.

A Debt to New York

"I should be thanking New York," said the last Yankee to wear No. 5, the last Yankee who ever will. "Everything I have I owe to New York. I had a great friend when I was playing, George Solitaire. Whenever he had to leave town he would tell me, 'I've got to go camping for a few days,' and when he returned he would say, 'It's so good to be back in America.'"

On the dais was an old friend of Joe's, Lillian Gish.

"Are you a Yankee fan?" the actress was asked.

She spoke confidentially, behind her hand. "I'm ashamed to say I know nothing about sports. I'm a fan of Joe DiMaggio, the man."

For some years Miss Gish and her sister Dorothy lived in the Elysee Hotel, where DiMaggio also stayed. She told about getting him to autograph a baseball when she and Dorothy made a trip to Spain. In Madrid they put the ball in a window and crowds gathered in the street. They did the same in Barcelona and the same thing happened.

Italian-American Axis

It seems improbable that the Spaniards were under the misapprehension that Joe was of Spanish origin, for it was widely known that he was a member of the Yankees' Italian-American axis from San Francisco and environs — Frank Crosetti, Tony Lazzeri, DiMaggio. Maybe the Spaniards confused him with Lefty Gomez.

Forty-odd years ago, Til Ferdenzi, who later covered the Yankees for the New York Journal-American, played quarterback for Boston College. A decade after he left school, somebody mailed him a 10-year-old sports page from the Boston equivalent of Il Progresso, printed in English. The eight-column bannerline read: "Ferdenzi to Start for B.C." At the bottom of Column Eight a one-line head reported: "Yankees Buy Coast Star." The item was datelined San Francisco. "The New York Yankees," it read, "today purchased Joe DeMagio, outfielder, from the San Francisco Seals."

Ferdenzi saved the paper to show to Joe — "Just so you know who was the big paesan in Boston in 1935."

"Bill Essick," DiMaggio was saying Wednesday, "was the scout who insisted on the Yankees buying me. A wonderful man. He lived across the street from us for years."

$25,000 Deal

Many big league teams had been bidding for the sensation of the Pacific Coast League until one evening in 1934, when his left knee popped out and he wound up in a hospital. This scared other scouts away but Essick persuaded Ed Barrow, the Yankees' general manager, to pay $25,000 for him. Joe moved to New York in 1936 and five years later he batted safely in 56 consecutive games. He broke George Sisler's American League record, then he broke Willie Keeler's major league record, then he won the league's Most Valuable Player award in the same year Ted Williams hit .406.

After that season, Barrow sent him a contract calling for a salary cut. "After Barrow retired," said baseball's first $100,000-a-year man, I never talked contract with anybody but Dan Topping, the owner."

"How would Barrow negotiate contracts with today's players?" Joe was asked.

He shuddered. "He'd have to retire."

"How do you feel when you read about the Bronx zoo?"

"You mean the Yankee clubhouse?" he said. "How they can win in that climate I can't understand. Not to put the blame on anybody, but when our friend Reggie Jackson was in Oakland the A's were always in an uproar and winning and now he's here and the Yankees are the same way. I don't say Reggie's the reason."

Any Fights?

"Well, Reggie says, 'I am the stick that stirs the drink.' There must have been fights on the Yankees in your time."

"No," Joe said. "Just one, and that wasn't in the clubhouse. George Selkirk and Jake Powell were roommates. Sometimes Jake would come in after having a few belts and he'd yank the covers off George or tip the bed over. One night George came out of a sound sleep punching, but that was the only time."

After the lunch guests queued up for the checkroom. "They talk about great hitters," Monte Irvin was saying. "Well, a man who can hit in 56 consecutive games, gets stopped and then hit in 17 straight, he's got to be some kind of hitter. And how about all the 425-foot shots to left center in Yankee Stadium that were caught?"

"If you remember," a guy said, "the Yankees didn't win between 1932 and 1936, Joe's first year. After they beat the Giants in the 1936 World Series, Bill Terry was in the Giants' clubhouse saying all the right things for a defeated manager. When all the questions were over, he said, 'I'd like to add one thing. I've always heard that one player could make the difference between a losing team and a winner and I never believed it. Now I know it's true.' He didn't identify the one player. He didn't have to."

UPI

Joe DiMaggio: Mr. New York

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
ashington	37	15	.712	—
iiladelphia	30	19	.612	5½
ew Jersey	25	26	.490	11½
ew York	25	31	.446	14
iston	20	32	.385	17

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
n Antonio	32	23	.582	—
uston	29	23	.558	1½
lanta	29	26	.527	3
eveland	21	32	.396	10
etroit	19	36	.345	13
ew Orleans	18	36	.333	13½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
ansas City	32	20	.615	—
enver	29	26	.527	4½
diana	21	32	.396	11½
ilwaukee	22	34	.393	12
icago	20	33	.377	12½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
attle	34	18	.654	—
s Angeles	34	20	.630	1
oenix	32	21	.604	2½
rtland	25	25	.500	8
n Diego	27	28	.491	8½
lden State	25	30	.455	10½

Thursday's Results

w Jersey 106, Detroit 105
uston 134, Milwaukee 129

tingley Improving

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (UPI) — Darryl Stingley of the New England Patriots, who was paralyzed during a football exhibition game last August, can now feed himself, type and write, hospital authorities said.

Francis Transferred For Record £1 Million

NOTTINGHAM, England, Feb. 9 (UPI) — Trevor Francis became the first £1-million player in British soccer today, when he agreed to be transferred from Birmingham City to Nottingham Forest for £1,180,000 ($2.36 million).

The fee for the 24-year-old forward more than doubles the British record transfer of £500,000 ($1 million), which West Bromwich Albion paid for Middlesbrough's David Mills earlier this season.

Art Buchwald

The Tractor Jam, Block by Block

WASHINGTON — You probably saw it on television, if you weren't there in person — hundreds of farmers and their tractors clogging the highways, blocking thousands of people trying to get into Washington. There was no problem identifying the farmers, but who were those people in the automobiles? Was it important for them to get to work? Would the country be better off if they never made it to their offices? You be the judge.

Buchwald

* * *

Hertford Meeghan was the fellow in the blue Cadillac creeping along behind the big Deere reaper on Route 395. Hertford was a lawyer with Fish, Bass, Pike and Herring. He had a 9 o'clock appointment with Rutherford Club, president of United Express, who was planning to take over Merriweather Communications, which would make United the largest conglomerate south of the Missouri River.

In panic, Hertford yelled at the farmer on the Deere tractor that it was a matter of life and death that he get to his office. But all the reaper driver cared about was how much he would get for a bushel of wheat. Because of the farmer's selfishness, Meeghan's firm lost of $100,000 legal fee and Club went back to his 78-story office building in Chicago, a broken and bitter man.

* * *

Remember the white 1973 Ford stuck behind the big yellow bulldozer on the 14th Street bridge? The man inside the Ford was Willy Dobkin, who was on his way to the Department of Energy to finish up a report on the cause of backfires in exhaust pipes of motorcycles. Zenker, his boss, was waiting for the report which he planned to initial and send on to Malestrom, who had ordered the data to supplement a memo he was sending to Fitzgray, apropos of a conversation the two had had in the department's cafeteria a month ago.

Fitzgray, who was Malestrom's superior, had said, "I wonder what makes motorcycles backfire?"

"Funny you should mention it," Malestrom said. "That's exactly what my people have been working on. I'll get the data to you by Feb. 5."

So now it was D-Day and while Dobkin perspired behind the bulldozer on the 14th Street bridge, Zenker was taking a tongue-lashing from Malestrom, who was expecting a call from Fitzgray at any moment.

* * *

I'm sure most of you who were watching David Brinkley the other night wondered about the man who was fuming in his 1978 Volvo at the farmer blocking him on Pennsylvania Avenue and 19th Street. The man was Dilworth Coldstream, the syndicated columnist and pundit, whose immortal words are read by millions of newspaper subscribers. Dilworth had just finished breakfast with one of his contacts at the Pentagon, who had leaked secret information that the Soviets were working on a new weapon. Instead of using a large cement site to launch a missile, they were developing a missile which would launch hundreds of tons of wet cement. Because Dilworth was stuck in traffic, he missed his deadline, and since the column did not appear until Friday, it was too late for Congress to vote an additional billion dollars for an anti-cement warfare program.

* * *

The most tragic story of the thousands who were blocked by the farmers, was that of Congressman Thaddeus Bickers, who was stuck behind an International Harvester cotton picker. Bickers had a press conference set up for 8:30 a.m. to announce his firm and unqualified support for the farmers.

By the time he got to his office he had missed the press conference and was so mad that he called the farmers "money-grubbing boll weevils." Since the congressman comes from a district which grows nothing but soybeans, Bickers has since decided not to run for office again.

Mary Blume

Filming the Life of Nijinsky

'In America, they said, what's Nijinsky, a Polish joke? In England they thought we were making a film about a racehorse.'

LONDON (IHT) — Two films that for ages everyone was about to make but never did were Malcolm Lowry's "Under the Volcano" and the life of Nijinsky. While the volcano presumably still smolders, "Nijinsky" is at last under way at Pinewood Studios, with side trips planned to Sicily, Budapest and Monte Carlo. Herbert Ross is the director and his wife, the American dancer Nora Kaye, is co-producer. The Rosses have been working on "Nijinsky" for 12 years.

During that time the reputation of Ross, a lanky ex-dancer and choreographer with a selflessly unobtrusive directing style has soared both among critics and at the box office: his latest film, "California Suite," is a sure Oscar contender. He may make the front office very happy these days but, he says, you can never make them happy enough to be indulgent. Even though Ross' "Turning Point" proved that ballet can have wide appeal, it was a task to get "Nijinsky" in the air.

Casting

"In America they said, what's Nijinsky, a Polish joke?" says Nora Kaye. "In England they thought we were making a film about the racehorse."

Nijinsky's great period of international stardom lasted only five years; for more than 30 years, until his death in 1950, he was a madman attended by his wife, Romola. He was always a myth and an enigma, and people could not even agree on what he looked like: "Very quiet and rather ugly," said Lady Ottoline Morrell. "A serious man, beautiful looking," said Charlie Chaplin. He was a flirt, a fool of God, and the greatest male dancer the world has known.

To play Nijinsky, Ross cast an unknown American dancer of Russo-Argentine extraction, George de la Pena, who was Mikhail Baryshnikov's stand-in in "Turning Point." He is 22, Nijinsky's age at the time the film is set, and conveys on the screen a strong degree of lambent ambisexuality. "I am not him, nobody could be him. But I can try to let the things that affect him affect me," de la Pena says. He is wearing the Golden Slave costume from "Scheherazade."

"George has really great artistry and is a remarkable actor," Nora Kaye says. "His dancing isn't as good as Baryshnikov's but he understands the character. Baryshnikov is older and too well known. If you are going to do a myth it's better not to have a preconceived idea of what it's like."

Nijinsky

The Italian ballerina Carla Fracci plays Karsavina. Leslie Browne, the ingenue dancer of "Turning Point," brings her stubborn-jawed innocence to the non-dancing role of Nijinsky's determined wife, Romola. Linking the other principals by his skill and commanding presence is Alan Bates as Diaghilev. Like Diaghilev, whose nickname was "Chinchilla," Bates now has a white streak of hair and a thin mustache. "My God," said the 74-year-old former Diaghilev protege, Anton Dolin, when he saw Bates in costume, "I feel as if I'm 19 again."

Ross showed for the first time in "Turning Point" that ballet can work on film, but he modestly limited himself to pas de deux and small groups. Now he is filming full ballets, with Bakst decors and costumes, a large corps from the London Festival Ballet, and five cameras. The ballets chosen form a counterpoint to the script:

"Nijinsky never played a person who was in control of himself — 'Petrushka' was the most obvious example," Ross says. "He never played a human. He was a slave in 'Scheherazade,' an evocation in 'Spectre of the Rose,' half man and half beast in 'Faun.' "

Cunning

The script, by Hugh Wheeler, is both cunning and humane. If the threads of the story can never be definitively unwound, he has made a convincing tapestry, limiting the action to just over a year beginning in 1912: the period of Nijinsky's greatest international triumphs and of his fateful marriage. Nijinsky's homosexuality is not glossed over: He was not an innocent seduced by Diaghilev but had been kept by a Russian prince and Polish count before he and Diaghilev fell in love. Their love is sincere but there is a suggestion that even without Romola's intervention it would soon have ended.

Zoe Dominic

George de la Pena as Nijinsky in "Scheherazade."

"I don't think Diaghilev wanted to get rid of Nijinsky, but he knew Nijinsky wasn't stable enough to lead the company," Herbert Ross says. Alan Bates agrees that Diaghilev's preoccupation was his ballet company.

"Certainly Diaghilev loved Nijinsky. What interests me is that he never lost sight of his objectives. He didn't love Nijinsky only, he loved him because he was a genius. Diaghilev knew how to channel Nijinsky's strange energy, Romola didn't. Having done what she did she paid for it for the rest of her life."

The script has no villain. Even Romola is an innocent. "One of the actors said it's like an Anouilh play in which the most dangerous tool is innocence," Herbert Ross says. "It is Romola's innocence that destroyed them." At the film's end there is a scene — although there is no evidence that such a thing happened — in which Romola offers to Diaghilev to give him back Nijinsky, and is refused. "The precedent is Schiller's confrontation of Mary Queen of Scots with Elizabeth," says Herbert Ross, turning back to the "Scheherazade" harem onstage. "That orgy is looking very tepid, boys and girls," he calls out.

The dances are not only essential to the plot: they are an act of piety on the part of Ross and Kaye, an attempt to preserve the choreography of Nijinsky's "l'Apres-midi d'un faune" ("It's brilliant and prophetic in its use of movement," says Ross") and the works and choreographic style of Michel Fokine, a style nearly forgotten since the Balanchine ascendancy.

With his usual scrupulousness Ross has hired London's best theatrical lighting man to insure that the stage lighting looks right for 1912; Irina Baronova, one of Diaghilev's "baby ballerinas," is on hand as a technical adviser, and Nora Kaye herself is an heir to the Fokine style, having started to study with him when she was 7.

Spectacular

The dance sequences are so spectacular that even actors who are not on call come to watch, and the crew burst into applause after "Scheherazade," for which that day's call sheet had specified, "Nijinsky, Karsavina, 40 dancers plus 4 eunuchs, 8 soldiers."

The dances have their shape; the lives in "Nijinsky," like most lives, seem to have none though Ross sees a theme. "I think it's about greed," he says. "Both Romola and Diaghilev loved Nijinsky but it was a worship of the object without realizing what the object was.

"Both of them confuse love with the pride of possession. Romola grew to love him. Diaghilev grew to the point where he didn't love him enough."

And Nijinsky invented in his madness the only love that does not destroy. In a flash forward, the film ends with words from his lunatic and infinitely touching diary:

"I love everybody. I live everywhere. I do not want possessions. You are dead because your aims are death. And I am man because God is alive. And in me."

PEOPLE:

Romulo Reveals Marriage to Writer

Philippines Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, and American author-journalist Beth Day were married Jan. 14 in Manila, Romulo disclosed. Romulo, 80, and Miss Day, 54, have been frequent companions in recent years. She often acted as his hostess in official functions and traveled on many of his trips abroad. Romulo's first wife, Virginia, died of leukemia in 1968 after 44 years of marriage. He met Miss Day in 1968 while she was in the Philippines on a journalistic assignment. A native of Indiana, the new Mrs. Romulo is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma and a former resident of New York City. She has written two books on the Philippines, is a regular contributor to the Asian edition of Reader's Digest and is said now to be working with Romulo on his memoirs.

* * *

Sir **Laurence Olivier** will receive his third Oscar and **King Vidor** and animator **Walter Lantz** will each get their first at the Academy Awards show in April. The Motion Picture Academy also disclosed that special Oscars will be presented to the movie "Superman" and to the Film Department of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and that **Leo Jaffe**, chairman of the board of Columbia Pictures, will receive the academy's Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award. Olivier, who received an honorary award in 1946 as actor and director of "Henry V" and won the best-actor Oscar two years later for "Hamlet," will receive a second honorary Oscar this year "for the full body of his work, for the unique achievements of his entire career and his lifetime of contribution to the art of film." Vidor, who directed his first film, "The Turn in the Road," in 1919 and celebrated his 85th birthday yesterday, will be honored "for his incomparable achievements as a cinematic creator and innovator." Lantz, a pioneer in screen animation who started animating Hearst comic strips in New York in 1916 and created the Woody Woodpecker character in 1941, will be honored "for bringing joy and laughter to every part of the world."

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